THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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POETICAL.

BETSEY AND I ARE OUT ONCE MORE.

BY H. ELLIOTT M'BRIDE.

Betsey and I are out once more—we've had a tearing fight;
We jawed, and talked and slashed around—I tell you 'twas a sight.
I kinder wish we hadn't fought; it seems a little queer
That we can't live like other folks, and be contented here.

But Betsey has a temper, sir, and I've a temper, too,
And when we commence to fight, we fight the battle through.
In this, our latest little fuss, she fairly scrunched me down;
She grabbed me by my silver locks, and tore them from my crown.

She thrashed me with a hazel switch—it might be called a pole—
And then she cracked me on the head with twenty lumps of coal;
She took me by my Roman nose—the handle of my head—
She stung and twisted it about; Oh goshens how it bled.

She said I'd never bought for her a new and shiny silk;
And then she flung kerslosh on me a crock of buttermilk;
She said I was an ugly man—a mean and lying chap—
And up her foot went, sudden-like, and I went off my seat.

"Now Cale," said she, "just sit you there, and listen while I talk;
I'll show you now I am boss, and make you toe the chalk.
You are a pretty man, oh, dear! of high and moral tone—
To lounge about that drinking hole, and leave me here alone.

"'Tis years ago since first we met; you said you loved me well;
You said you'd always be the same—in happiness we'd dwell;
You said you knew there ne'er was one you would so fondly prize."
And while she spake, ah, me! tis true, the tears came in her eyes.

'Twas very strange to see her thus, my Betsey shedding tears!
I'm sure I had not seen her cry for more than twenty years.
It took me back unto the past—the pain of long ago,
When she and I stood by the grave of darling little Joe.

I thought I'd like to say to her, "My Betsey do not weep;
If you'll forgive me true it is I will my promise keep;
I'll drink no more, I'll stay at home, for 'tis a better plan,
And you can help me, if you will, to be a better man."

But Betsey had the floor just then—I thought I would not speak;
I thought I'd wait and hear her through, if she would talk a week.
Upon the floor I reared still—and sure 'twas better thus;
If I had tried to take my chair, there might have been a fuss.

And then she spake to me again: Have you forgot the past?
Have you forgot our sunny life before 'twas overcast?
Ah! Cale, I truly loved you then, you were so good and true;
For many years I thought there was no better man than you.

"And when our little darlings died, Eliza, Kate and Joe,
They planted them in the quiet vale, and we were full of woe;
You were so good and noble then—my staff and only stay;
You spoke to me so tender like, my troubles passed away.

The years went on and you grew cold, you cared no more for me;
And somehow we commenced to fight, we could no more agree;
You took to drink and squandered all—it sorely grieved my heart;
But I have thought the matter o'er, and, Cale, we'll better part."

This roused me up. Said I. "Old Bets., you are a lying jade,
I felt as big as seven men and not the least afraid;
"I'm sure I haven't squandered all—you've got your money yet,
So keep it all and use it all, and don't get in a sweat."

With that she struck me a heavy lick, and knocked me on the floor,
And then she rasped me on the head some twenty times or more;
She pulled me east, she pulled me west, she grabbed me by the hair,
She flung me clear across the room and smashed the rocking chair.

When I got out I came away, and now I have no home;
I go away with saddened heart, in this cold world to roam.
The tears will come into my eyes, it seems so lonely now;
And then I sob, "How will I live?" and echo answers, "How?"

I am a very quiet man; I hate these fights and brawls;
I'd rather go and end my days within the poor-house walls;
I'd rather be both lone and poor, and live upon the town,
Than have my Betsy jaw me so and daily knock me down.

It seems so strange to leave my home when I am poor and old,
And go away and wander round in this great world so cold.
It seems so strange to leave the one with whom I've passed my days;
I should have lived a nobler life and tried to mend my ways.

I fear that Betsey'll come to want; she's getting old and gray;
But can I stay and help her on along her weary way?
No, no, I can't, she wrung my nose and dragged my hair a while back;
And so, you see, it cannot be; for she and I are out.

But now that I have left my home, I'll take a solemn vow—
I'll never drink another dram—I'll start anew from now;
And while I live I'll live aright—atone for all the past,
And so try to reach that better land and rest in peace at last.

SHIRLAND, Allegheny Co., Pa.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The species of free-loveism, called divorce, seems to be taking the form of an epidemic, and the loose custom of flying to the Court to obtain it, is becoming more and more prevalent, until our country in this respect bids fair to become second to no other nation on the globe. Grey haired mothers, and aged sires, raise their trembling hands and exclaim, "Things were *not* so when we were young." Still the curse is more and more gaining the ascendency, and the people are marching along, *first* to the *alter*, and then to the *Court* for a divorce—*married* to-day, *unmarried* to-morrow. Christianity demands a remedy for this distressing evil; and yet in many cases it would require a powerful magnifying glass to discover so much as a reasonable cause. Here is a couple who have carried on a courtship for years, and it would seem every opportunity to arrive at a thorough understanding has been granted them; they marry, quarrel and are divorced. A wise world shakes it head with the remark: "Too long an engagement; were tired of each other before their marriage." Another couple meet, fall desperately in love, are married, and in a very short space of time. For a while all goes well; then the serpent crawls into their Eden, puts enmity between man and wife, and the result is, that *others* word divorce. *This* time the cause is found to be *too short an acquaintance*. Example No. 3 are of the thoughtful class, who boast of a wonderful stock of common sense; they imagine themselves to be *congenial* spirits, adapted to each other; as for *love*, that is only found in novels; and so after a lengthy consideration of the subject, conclude to join hands. The world says, "What a *splendid match*." But their congeniality turns out to be the kind only *adapted* to moonlight walks and the romantic days of courtship, and the want of sufficient ability to brave the stern realities of married life. The matrimonial yoke becomes more and more galling, until finally it is thrown off. The *same* world that helped *make* the match, suddenly discovers a want of affection. Another couple approach the alter. *This* time a *boy and girl*. They marry because it is *fashionable* and they have nothing else to do, and like thousands of others, have no more idea of the sanctity of the vow "for better, for worse," than a pair of spring chickens. Example "robed priest" pities the dumb victims at the altar, and yet does not in pity falter. Their career as husband and wife is as bitter as it is short; and for once the judgment of the world is not far from correct. Society is assuming such a dolefully dilapidated condition, we shudder least the time is coming when even the already easy process of going through the Court will be dispensed with, and authority given to the magistrate or minister to undo the hymenial knot with as little ceremony as the at first ties it. Timothy Titcomb says: "When men get loose in their theology, the screws are started up in every thing." It looks as though a looseness in theology had something to do with the prevailing looseness in the marriage covenant. The old Mosaic law barely sanctioned it, and under the new dispensation it is, with *one* exception, denounced. And, although "Jesus Christ pours out a doctrine beautiful as the light, sublime as Heaven, and true as God," His laws are being torn down, His precepts trampled under foot and His banner trailing in the dust, all that men may go on in their own selfish course, slaves to their passions and faithful scholars to their own false teachings. "What God has together let not man put asunder." It might be argued as a plea for separation that God does not in every instance join together. 'Tis true in one sense of the word He does not. His adversary, always at his post, is doubtless the originator of half the marriages on record, yet we have evidence that the works of the devil may be overruled for good and any lawful marriage be sanctified if the parties themselves do their share toward making it so. There may be occasional case where there are offences grievous to be borne, that it may seem better to sever the band than to continue the relationship with feelings of loathing and antipathy. But it certainly is lowering to the pride and dignity of any person to acknowledge before the world that their choice of a companion has been a failure. Better far labor to remedy the mistake in some other way than by disannulment.

"For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true loving;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving." DORCAS.

Another Problem.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 16, 1873.

I have a problem that I have found very few persons able to solve, although it is extremely easy "when you know how." It is this.—A man died and left an estate which he had bequeathed as follows: to the first heir he gave one thousand dollars, and one tenth of the remainder; to the second heir, $2,000, and one tenth of the remainder; to the third $3,000, and one tenth remainder; to the fourth, $4,000, and one tenth remainder, and so on until all the heirs had been served and there was none of the estate left. What was the value of the estate, how many heirs, and how much did each one receive. D.

LOCAL OPTION.

Both Sides of the Question.

'TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

Full and Complete Reports.

LAST Saturday, which was to be celebrated as the birthday of Washington, witnessed events, occasioned by the agitation of a different subject, which, in the attention attracted and the excitement occasioned, entirely eclipsed the hale of glory that is supposed to encircle the name and fame of the Father of His Country. The question of Local Option, which had been made very warm by the action of the Legislature, grew feverish at the Alliance meeting in the afternoon, and when the climax was reached on Saturday night it was fairly "red hot." The first meeting at which this question was to be discussed, was the celebration of the

Anniversary of the Temperance Alliance.

This meeting was announced to be held at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue. The promise that Very Rev. Father Hickey, of St. Paul's Cathedral, would address the meeting, together with hints pretty freely circulated, that the dodging Legislators would be hauled over the coals caused a very large attendance. Even before the hour announced for the exercises to commence as many were present as could be comfortably seated. The occasion proved to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic temperance meetings held in this city for many a day.

The meeting was conducted by T. H. Rabe, Esq., the President of the Alliance, who announced the temperance hymn as the opening exercise, and, after singing, Rev. T. N. Boyle led in prayer.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Rabe then read the first annual report of the Alliance, relating the history of the organization and what it has accomplished during the first year of its existence. The Society was organized in the fall of 1871, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, which placed upon its Temperance Committee, Messrs. Robert Carr, T. H. Rabe, and D. C. Miller. The report says: "A room was secured and a meeting called, when it was found that some of the officers declined to serve. The constitution required the Board to hold semi-monthly meetings, but they held weekly meetings, and had an average attendance of from twenty to forty. The secretary had corresponded with leading temperance men, and co-operation demanded attention, and a call was issued for a convention. It was held on November 28th, and when the business took place work was left for us to do. Letters by the thousand and tens of thousands were sent all over the State, telling the people to prepare for Local Option. It is apparent that we might not have the privilege of voting here in Allegheny county, a supplemental bill was sent to Senator Graham, urging him to endeavor to secure its passage. Experience in this line of work suggested the appeals of temperance speakers for money, and we concluded to abandon that, and only ask for subscriptions at our annual meetings. We have preserved, and will still preserve, and hope the Temperance Alliance will continue to grow and flourish. Have the will to fight until victory crowns our efforts, and we believe we are near receiving the reward of our labors. We need one thousand sustaining members, at $5 each. This will give us a fund to carry on the campaign, and to keep up the good work so well begun. During the year over two hundred thousand temperance tracts and papers have been distributed, and the Alliance has expended sixteen hundred dollars in the cause of temperance." The report closed by urging that the past success should induce the friends of temperance to take courage, and incite them to renewed efforts. The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Messrs. James Parke, Jr., Joseph Dilworth, R. C. Miller, and Revs. Thomas Hanna and I. W. McKeever.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. D. HERR.

During the absence of the Committee the Rev. J. D. Herr was introduced, and delivered a very stirring and eloquent address. He was much pleased to see that the audience was disappointed, as he knew they were waiting anxiously to hear an address from the Rev. Hickey. He had promised the committee that he would be present, but he had been unavoidably detained at Butler. The speaker proceeded to explain the Local Option law, and particularly its present peculiar relation to Allegheny county. The present license law which places a limit to the sale of intoxicating liquors had not been found stringent enough. What we want is to try the Local Option law. We claim the privilege of deciding for ourselves whether or not we shall submit to this terrible traffic. In Scotland, Wilkinsburg and other places in this county this local prohibition has worked successfully. Why may it not work equally well in the remainder of Allegheny county? The present license system does not prevent gambling and murdering, but instead only promotes and increases these great curses. We now have a dram-shop to every sixty voters in our county, and the license system costs each voter fifty dollars per year to sustain this cause of misery and crime. The speaker closed with a forcible and eloquent plea for the adoption of Local Option in the banner county. His address was very loudly applauded.

At this point the committee returned and submitted the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance has now been in successful operation for a year, and we are not gainers in the echelon of the Temperance army; and

Resolved, That we have every reason to feel encouraged at the success that has thus far attended our efforts, for although of necessity much time has been occupied in perfecting organization, and establishing auxiliaries in various parts of the county, we yet feel that our Alliance has done much toward spreading temperance information, showing the fearful consequences of the liquor traffic, and awakening a greater interest in the minds of the people on this important subject.

Resolved, That taking courage from the past, we will increase our energies in the future, and we will not cease from our efforts until the fiend is driven from our midst, let the time required for the accomplishment of this desirable result be long or short, and we hereby call upon every lover of virtue, upon every friend of temperance and order, and especially upon every member of the Christian church, to rally to our help in this important work; we ask them to attend our temperance meetings; to speak words of encouragement and to lend us a helping hand, by word and deed, to assist in educating the youth of this community, that they may not only know the evil and danger of intemperance, but that they may learn also how to escape it; that they may start and lead lives of sobriety and usefulness.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon those who are rich in this world's goods that they be not backward in giving of their abundance to aid the work, for without pecuniary aid long the cause must languish. We do not believe in making this call that we appeal so much to charity as to the self-interest of every citizen; for we are fully convinced that the business interests of the community depend upon the sobriety of the people, and every one who gives for this purpose is only making an investment for his own advantage.

Resolved, That we believe that prohibition is the only effectual remedy for the evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That while we believe that a prohibitory law should be made general for the entire State, yet we accept Local Option as a temporary expedient, and will enter earnestly and heartily into the work of carrying this effort to successful issue.

Resolved, That we learn with deep sorrow that the amendment to the Local Option bill in the Legislature has been placed in jeopardy by the willful adjournment of the House, and we regret to learn that Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample were not present to record their votes on so important a measure.

Resolved, That we sincerely hope that the absence of these men at sacrificial a time was not willful and intentional; and we hereby, as a part of their constituents, demand of them an explanation of the fact, so that our confidence in them as true and faithful representatives of the people may not be impaired.

The resolutions were unanimously and very enthusiastically adopted. A committee was then appointed who waited on the congregation and received in all over two hundred dollars.

At this point it was announced that Rev. Father Hickey, being detained out of the city, it would be impossible for him to be present at the meeting. Several gentlemen assured the meeting that the Rev. Gentlemen was at least present in spirit, and that his whole heart was engaged in the cause. They were certain that only circumstances which it would have been impossible for him to control caused his absence. A motion was then made and unanimously carried, that Father Hickey be requested to address the Alliance at some future time.

ADDRESS BY REV. T. N. BOYLE.

Rev. T. N. Boyle was next introduced and addressed the meeting briefly. He urged thorough and immediate organization as the only means of overcoming the many obstacles against which they had to contend, and to accomplish the object in view. The speaker alluded to the action of the Allegheny county Legislators when the Local Option question came up in the House. He knew that a very powerful influence was brought to bear upon them under which they had given way. But if even the Legislators were not equal to the temptations, we may take courage in the thought that we have men in the Constitutional Convention who cannot be bought by money. [Applause.] We hope that they will make it unconstitutional to deal in this ungodly traffic.

After a brief but very spirited address by Mr. J. G. Donnelly, the meeting adjourned.

The City Hall Meeting.

When the meeting of citizens was called for Saturday night at City Hall, Market street, to consider the Local Option question, the most sanguine prohibitionist or itswarmest opponent could scarcely have anticipated so "large and enthusiastic" an audience as was present. The meeting, it will be remembered, was called by the Mayor, at the request of a number of citizens; and, as disputes have arisen, which devolve upon the phraseology of the correspondence and the call, we reproduce them as they appeared in the GAZETTE on last Friday morning.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, irrespective of party, believing that the interests of our city require an expression of public opinion upon the "Local Option Law" which the Legislature is likely to deprive us of by adjourning whenever it is called up, do hereby request your Honor to issue a call for a mass meeting, to be held in City Hall, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

James Park, Jr.,	J. R. Reese & Co.,
Thomas H. Rabe,	John Murphy,
R. T. Miller,	S. E. Allison,
J. P. Hanna,	J. S. Miller,
George W. Bradley,	R. A. Russell,
Wm. Frew,	John Johnston,
David M. Long,	Woodworth & Davidson,
John W. Kurtz,	Arbuckle & Co.,
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,	Henry Disque,
Haworth & Dewhurst,	E. D. Matteson,
Paul & Gibson,	John W. Tim,
James Bowen,	John Phillips,
J. W. Kirker,	James Kelly,
J. C. Harper,	Wm. H. Phillips,
A. W. Foster,	Joseph Kirkpatrick;
John Way, Jr.,	Frank J. Totten,
August Hirth,	J. L. Lyle,
A. Lyons,	W. W. Patrick,
Thos. H. Paulson,	W. Warren,

and others.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I cheerfully issue a call for the above meeting to be held at City Hall, Dumond, on Saturday, the 22d last, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

DRUMMING THEM UP.

The announcement of the meeting was well circulated by numerous mediums. The call was published in all the city papers, and at the meeting of the Alliance on Saturday afternoon the meeting was again announced, and everybody was invited and urged to be present. As if these efforts were not sufficient to impress everybody with the necessity of attending the meeting, the soul stirring strains of a brass band were brought into requisition, which on Saturday afternoon was driven through the principal streets in a wagon. On the sides of the vehicle were banners announcing the meeting at the City Hall, and urging everybody to attend. Added to all this a whisper was started upon the breeze, and had become pretty freely circulated by nightfall, to the effect that the opposition to Local Option would take possession of the Hall and ruin the meeting in their own interest. This raised to a high pitch the public expectation, and those who attended the meeting in anticipation of a "lively time" congratulated themselves that they were not disappointed.

THE CROWD.

It would be impossible to convey a clear idea of the large number who found their way into the hall. Even as early as seven o'clock—half an hour before the time announced for the meeting—a stream of people began to pour into the Hall, and continued uninterrupted until it was well filled. The immense political meetings which have been held within those walls seem tame in comparison with the large crowd and intense enthusiasm of Saturday night.

ORGANIZATION.

In regard to the exact time of the first attempt to organize the meeting there is a difference of opinion of about fourteen minutes. The opponents of Local Option were the first in the Hall, and, believing that the early bird catches the worm, they took possession of the stage, and that part of the Hall immediately in front of it. A few moments later a delegation consisting principally of members of the Temperance Alliance, and others favorable to Local Option, of them succeeded in elbowing their way on to the stage, while the rest remained in the rear part of the Hall. Shortly before half-past seven o'clock, Mr. T. H. Rabe, President of the Temperance Alliance, nominated R. B. Carnahan, Esq., as Chairman, when the motion was put and announced by him as carried, amid loud cries of "No! No!" accompanied by a deafening and indescribable noise, made up of howls, jeers, hisses and groans. Mr. James Hartell then nominated Mr. Peter Zern. This occasioned an almost equal uproar, though the majority of the voices seemed to favor Mr. Zern, and he was declared Chairman.

Mr. Zern on coming forward, returned thanks for the honor conferred and said that all were aware of the object of the meeting—an expression of the feeling of the people on the question of Local Option.

A DISCORD.

The list of Vice Presidents was announced next in order, and while the names were being read, the St. Cecelia band, which occupied the gallery at the rear of the Hall, struck up a lively air. This had not that soothing effect which is generally attributed to music, but on the contrary, seemed to grate harshly upon the nerves of those conducting the meeting. A rush was made for the gallery to stop the music. Mr. Arthur Kirk, who, it is said, employed the band, resisted the efforts to have the band strip playing, when one of the men instructed a policeman to arrest him. Mr. Kirk was taken to the lock-up, but as no charge was made against him, Capt. Flanner at his earliest convenience let all of the players was "choked off" in a way rather too forcible to be pleasant, and he now bears the marks of fingers very tightly grasped about his neck.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

George B. Chalmers, James Park, Jr., Thos. H. Rabe, John J. Torley, Benjamin Schmidt, J. H. McCausland, Ralph J. Richardson, Joseph R. Hunter, C. L. Magee, J. B. Epping, C. O'Donnell and Robert Wilson.

SPEECH OF W. D. MOORE, ESQ.

The brief calm which here ensued was broken by loud calls for Mr. Moore. That gentleman was introduced, and was received by a hurricane of cheers and shouts. Mr. Moore spoke in substance, about as follows:

I understand this to be a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh. You are in the majority, as it seems to me, against Local Option. [Cheers.] Every man in the community has a right to be represented, has a right to be heard, and should demand free speech. [Cheers.] If you expect me to appear as your representative you must not be guilty of the injustice of excluding those of the other side you make a mistake. [Hisses.] I [illegible] grant every man the right to be heard and to be represented. Every temperance man has a right to be heard on this platform. [Groans.] You cannot by any means sooner kill a cause than by violence. When your committee has returned, you have have a right to express your opinion on what they report, and we will do it. Citizens and freemen, having equal rights of opinion. I pledge my honor that all that any one shall have a right to demand shall be accorded. [Cheers mingled with hisses.] I came here last night at the invitation of the same gentlemen, men of standing and character, to give expression of opinion. [Cheers.] I came here in expectation that the question would be put to a full and fair discussion—a question that is to be decided by the people, whatever the result, I shall bow to it; but whatever it may be, it cannot alter the convictions I have entertained of the inevitable consequence. I have never hallooed before the battle was won. Since I reached my majority and expect to live and die in the minority. I would rather be in the minority with my convictions than attain success with any majority against my convictions. I say it is not the province of the Legislature under the Constitution to pass any prohibitory act at all. I do not believe that every miserable *wafer*, too lazy to do work, but who can procure a barrel of beer and put it behind a bar, ought to be allowed to do so for a license. [Applause.] Let the Legislature throw round the men of respectability and intelligence who are in the business such safeguards as will prevent the competition of loafers and irresponsible men. I do not believe that any man in a Christian community ought to be allowed to set the law at defiance and desecrate the Lord's day. Respectable, upright and honorable dealers, anxious to obey the law, should be encouraged. I am sorry to differ with friends and men of standing, but I advise you that the prohibitory law contemplated is utterly subversive of every man's right in the community—it is unconstitutional, and in terms of applause, will never each be enforced, no matter how often passed. [Cheers.] I have and will advise every man where this vote has been taken to go on with his business, and I will go with him through the courts and beat the temperance leagues there. [Applause.] What public opinion is to-day may be entirely changed to-morrow; what they applaud to-day, to-morrow they condemn. Public clamor, the howling of a mob, may possibly bring fearful consequences on a man. No majority shall compel a respectable minority to submit without justice and right. [Applause.] I believe the measure is without justice and right, and that it is unconstitutional. Until you can legislate reason and taste from men it is possible to stop a desire. Under such a law as that which is just proposed, the worst men will be engaged in the traffic, and the honorable business men will be driven out. Would to God that I could pursuade the men in the business and the temperance men to unite to elevate the business.

Mr. Moore was interrupted at this point by a confusion behind the Speaker, but he presently continued by saying that the rich man could easily provide himself with side boards and a constant supply of liquors in his own house, but of this the poor man is deprived. The speaker said he knew of hundreds of persons who advocate the Local Option law, and yet who keep in their houses a constant supply of liquor always convenient. There will not be a drop less used, no matter what laws are passed. It will only change the place of use and it will be dealt out at the drug stores, the groceries and the private dwelling houses. Finally, if you take away $750,000 national revenue in one year from this county alone, $350,000 from the State and $100,000 from the city, will be of incalculable damage. It is taking away the property from men which they have accumulated by honest toil. It would have the effect of ruining us financially, and if it took place, among the first to attempt to remedy it would be these same men who are now foremost to accomplish the ruin of business men.

THE OTHER SIDE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's address, he said he wished to introduce a gentleman who represented the other side, and he asked for him fair play, which he said, is good the world over. Mr. Moore then introduced James Park, Jr., Esq.

As Mr. Park stepped forward and attempted to speak, the crowd met him with a wild yell, loud and long prolonged. When the crowd had partially subsided—probably because they got out of breath—Mr. Park said that he had but a few remarks to make, but he intended to be heard, if he had to remain there till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Park continued: I believe with Mr. Moore, that every man in this land has a right to be heard on any question. We come here in obedience to the call made upon us—a call to meet and discuss the question of Local Option. You have as good a right to be here as I have. We were called to meet at 7½ o'clock, and you organized just nineteen minutes before that time. You are welcome to the hall, but contrary to law and to order you have taken possession, therefore we will not interfere.

Mr. Littell—We organized just five minutes before the time, and Mr. Rabe one of the temperance head centres, was the one to open the meeting.

At this point the Committee on Resolutions returned and reported the following

RESOLUTIONS:

The citizens of Pittsburgh, in mass meeting assembled to give expression to their opinions on the proposed "Local Option" law, for the guidance of their representatives at Harrisburg, do

Resolve, That while heartily in favor of a more stringent State license, with such additional safeguards as experience may have shown to be best calculated to prevent the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, they are unalterably opposed to the enactment of what is known as the "Local Option" bill, for the following, among many other reasons:

First—That such legislation, under the pretense of aiming to regulate and restrict by law the liquor trade, is really designed by its friends to destroy and totally abolish it—an *extreme* measure, which they have not the manliness to openly advocate or avow.

Second—Such a law going into effect in this community, would practically, and at once *confiscate* and render valueless millions of dollars worth of property in the city of Pittsburgh alone, invested and used in the liquor trade by our wholesale merchants, brewers and others, depreciate rentals, and destroy, without compensation to those engaged in it, the fruits of years of honorable industry. We cannot conscientiously ask our Representatives to sanction a law so unjust to any portion of our people, or to support a measure of such doubtful constitutional authority.

Third—All sumptuary laws, which are designed to withhold from the poor or middle classes of society the luxuries which are ever at the command of the rich, are at variance with the free spirit of a Republican government, have proven tolerant of monarchies in Europe, and even now would precipitate a popular revolution. In enlightened America workingmen need not the guardianship of those well meaning but mistaken enthusiasts, who assume to watch over their moral and physical welfare, and would fain regulate their conduct by statute.

Fourth—The destruction of the liquor trade, now yielding annually to the General Government a revenue of nearly fifty millions by way of tax, and applied to the payment of our national debt, would cripple the credit and resources of the country, as well as of individuals, would render necessary the imposition of taxes on other branches of commerce and industry, now exempt, to meet so large a deficit, and in Allegheny county alone would cut off and utterly abolish more than one-half of the public revenue.

We, therefore, do here and now solemly protest and remonstrate against the enactment of any so called "Local Option Law," or the passage of any other bill by the Legislature of this Commonwealth which interferes with vested rights, paralyzes capital, and unsettles, and destroys leading branches of trade and commerce, which constitutes the rich and powerful the censers of the habits, tastes, and morals of their fellow citizens and freemen, having equal rights of opinion. I pledge my honor that all that any one shall have a right to demand shall be accorded. [Cheers mingled with hisses.] I came here last night at the invitation of the same gentlemen, men of standing and character, to give expression of opinion. [Cheers.] I came here in expectation that the question would be put to a full and fair discussion—a question that is to be decided by the people, whatever the result, I shall bow to it; but whatever it may be, it cannot alter the convictions I have entertained of the inevitable consequence. I have never hallooed before the battle was won. Since I reached my majority and expect to live and die in the minority. I would rather be in the minority with my convictions than attain success with any majority against my convictions. I say it is not the province of the Legislature under the Constitution to pass any prohibitory act at all. I do not believe that every miserable *wafer*, too lazy to do work, but who can procure a barrel of beer and put it behind a bar, ought to be allowed to do so for a license. [Applause.] Let the Legislature throw round the men of respectability and intelligence who are in the business such safeguards as will prevent the competition of loafers and irresponsible men. I do not believe that any man in a Christian community ought to be allowed to set the law at defiance and desecrate the Lord's day. Respectable, upright and honorable dealers, anxious to obey the law, should be encouraged. I am sorry to differ with friends and men of standing, but I advise you that the prohibitory law contemplated is utterly subversive of every man's right in the community—it is unconstitutional, and in terms of applause, will never each be enforced, no matter how often passed. [Cheers.] I have and will advise every man where this vote has been taken to go on with his business, and I will go with him through the courts and beat the temperance leagues there. [Applause.] What public opinion is to-day may be entirely changed to-morrow; what they applaud to-day, to-morrow they condemn. Public clamor, the howling of a mob, may possibly bring fearful consequences on a man. No majority shall compel a respectable minority to submit without justice and right. [Applause.] I believe the measure is without justice and right, and that it is unconstitutional. Until you can legislate reason and taste from men it is possible to stop a desire. Under such a law as that which is just proposed, the worst men will be engaged in the traffic, and the honorable business men will be driven out. Would to God that I could pursuade the men in the business and the temperance men to unite to elevate the business.

Mr. Moore was interrupted at this point by a confusion behind the Speaker, but he presently continued by saying that the rich man could easily provide himself with side boards and a constant supply of liquors in his own house, but of this the poor man is deprived. The speaker said he knew of hundreds of persons who advocate the Local Option law, and yet who keep in their houses a constant supply of liquor always convenient. There will not be a drop less used, no matter what laws are passed. It will only change the place of use and it will be dealt out at the drug stores, the groceries and the private dwelling houses. Finally, if you take away $750,000 national revenue in one year from this county alone, $350,000 from the State and $100,000 from the city, will be of incalculable damage. It is taking away the property from men which they have accumulated by honest toil. It would have the effect of ruining us financially, and if it took place, among the first to attempt to remedy it would be these same men who are now foremost to accomplish the ruin of business men.

THE OTHER SIDE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's address, he said he wished to introduce a gentleman who represented the other side, and he asked for him fair play, which he said, is good the world over. Mr. Moore then introduced James Park, Jr., Esq.

As Mr. Park stepped forward and attempted to speak, the crowd met him with a wild yell, loud and long prolonged. When the crowd had partially subsided—probably because they got out of breath—Mr. Park said that he had but a few remarks to make, but he intended to be heard, if he had to remain there till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Park continued: I believe with Mr. Moore, that every man in this land has a right to be heard on any question. We come here in obedience to the call made upon us—a call to meet and discuss the question of Local Option. You have as good a right to be here as I have. We were called to meet at 7½ o'clock, and you organized just nineteen minutes before that time. You are welcome to the hall, but contrary to law and to order you have taken possession, therefore we will not interfere.

Mr. Littell—We organized just five minutes before the time, and Mr. Rabe one of the temperance head centres, was the one to open the meeting.

At this point the Committee on Resolutions returned and reported the following

RESOLUTIONS:

The citizens of Pittsburgh, in mass meeting assembled to give expression to their opinions on the proposed "Local Option" law, for the guidance of their representatives at Harrisburg, do

Resolve, That while heartily in favor of a more stringent State license, with such additional safeguards as experience may have shown to be best calculated to prevent the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, they are unalterably opposed to the enactment of what is known as the "Local Option" bill, for the following, among many other reasons:

First—That such legislation, under the pretense of aiming to regulate and restrict by law the liquor trade, is really designed by its friends to destroy and totally abolish it—an *extreme* measure, which they have not the manliness to openly advocate or avow.

Second—Such a law going into effect in this community, would practically, and at once *confiscate* and render valueless millions of dollars worth of property in the city of Pittsburgh alone, invested and used in the liquor trade by our wholesale merchants, brewers and others, depreciate rentals, and destroy, without compensation to those engaged in it, the fruits of years of honorable industry. We cannot conscientiously ask our Representatives to sanction a law so unjust to any portion of our people, or to support a measure of such doubtful constitutional authority.

Third—All sumptuary laws, which are designed to withhold from the poor or middle classes of society the luxuries which are ever at the command of the rich, are at variance with the free spirit of a Republican government, have proven tolerant of monarchies in Europe, and even now would precipitate a popular revolution. In enlightened America workingmen need not the guardianship of those well meaning but mistaken enthusiasts, who assume to watch over their moral and physical welfare, and would fain regulate their conduct by statute.

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The Alliance Hall Meeting.

At about quarter to nine o'clock, those who had gone to City Hall in favor of local option concluded, as their opponents had captured that meeting, to retire to an ante-room, where a brief consultation was held. After a brief discussion, they concluded to adjourn to the rooms of the Temperance Alliance. The gentlemen then in a body, with some two hundred others, left City Hall and proceeded to the room above mentioned, where a very enthusiastic meeting was held. Between three and four hundred persons were present. Below will be found full proceedings of the affair.

ORGANIZATION.

Before the meeting at Alliance Hall was called to order or an organization was had, Mr. Parke arose and stated that if there were any persons present who wished to disturb the meeting, they should leave the hall, as order must and should be preserved at all hazards. This was a meeting for the expression of opinion on Local Option, and those in favor or against it had equal rights to speak upon the subject, and they should be heard. [Applause.] They would not be muzzled and would muzzle no man. They only asked a fair show and a fair hearing. They had vacated the other hall under protest to a party of fellow-citizens who had as much right to be there as they had themselves. He only thought that they had accomplished their object unlawfully and through mob power. They had seized the hall, and nineteen minutes before the time appointed, had called the meeting to order and appointed a chairman favorable to the liquor interest. He was not in favor of any rash action, and hoped that all present were peaceable and law abiding citizens, which he thought they were. At the conclusion of these remarks Mr. Parke was unanimously chosen as chairman of the meeting, and Mr. John D. Bailey secretary. On motion, the following gentlemen were elected as

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Dilworth, Thomas Reese, William B. Ross, John P. Henderson, John H. McClune, Bartly Preston, W. H. Knox, Granville Woodson, George H. Follansbee, John S. Slagle, George W. DeCamp and L. H. Eaton. The Chairman, upon taking the chair, stated that as it had now got to be very late in the evening, if they intended to do any business they had better proceed at once, and take such action as was demanded.

Rev. J. D. Herr offered a resolution to the effect that, owing to the interruption experienced at City Hall, and the fact that but few of the friends of temperance were aware of the present movement, it would be advisable to adjourn to some night in the following week. The motion was seconded by Rev. T. N. Boyle, of Allegheny. Several of the members desired time to discuss the question. This was just what Mr. Herr had wished for. He had his own views on the subject, but desired to hear those of others discussed.

SPEECHES.

Rev. Mr. Boyle stated that he had seconded the motion with the understanding expressed by Mr. Herr. In his opinion, it would be w

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 51.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Philadelphia's Labor in Getting Up Centennial Petitions.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FOR 1872.

How the Through and the Local Business of the Road Compare.

ANOTHER RAILROAD IN PROCESS OF BEING GOBBLED UP.

The Trial of George O. Evans, the Defaulter, Next Week.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 28.

Dullness at the Capital.

This was a dull day at the Capital. The House was not in session, and the Senate held only a brief session, at which no business of general importance was transacted. A good number of petitions were presented in favor of an appropriation by the State in aid of the Centennial Celebration. These petitions are the results of an organized effort set on foot by the Philadelphians throughout the State, to secure pressure of this sort on the Legislature. It has not, as yet, had much effect on members, and on Thursday, when the centennial appropriation bill would have come up in its order, the Philadelphians asked its postponement, evidently fearing a vote. There will probably be some legislation on the subject, and the earnest efforts now making in Philadelphia to secure home subscriptions, is doing the cause more good than the lobbying delegates they send up with trunks full of cold lunch and champaign. A favorite idea is that there shall be a small subscription this year, with a probable increase next year and the year after, but all conditioned on the city doing its full share.

Politics at a Discount.

There was a faint gleam of politics in the Senate to-day, on the bill to increase the Town Council of the borough of Mauch Chunk. It was a slender basis on which to hold a political controversy, but members divided themselves on it according to politics, and then laughed at each other to find a quorum was not voting, there were so many absentees and pairs. The Republicans want the Council of the borough increased to nine members, while the Democrats desire it shall remain at the present number of six. Individual equality is the idea, under the workings of the cumulative vote. The notion that a political discussion could be got up on this was treated with a great deal of amiable pleasantry, and one of the Republican Senators suggested that if they could not be able to get a talk on politics this year, a night session should be especially set apart, that they might have a good old fashioned political wrangle over the Mauch Chunk bill. General White got off the most practical observation on the subject, saying it was a grievance to him to pronounce the name of the borough. So it is to every citizen, and if the Legislature would amend the bill by giving the town a new name, or striking off the prefix and leaving it plain "Chunk," there would be no objection to making its town council as big as the unwieldy body in Tittsburgh.

There are no politics in the Legislature this year. One could not gather from its proceedings that there are two such political organizations in the State, with hundreds of thousands of followers, as the Republican and Democratic. Since the election of United States Senator there has not been a political division in either branch, and unless the Congressional apportionment brings up partizan rivalries and scheming, the session will pass over without any exhibition of that sort of life. Not within the experience of any of the present members has there been a session so utterly devoid of political excitement as this one. We have fallen unawares, after the most heated political canvass of the last thirty years,—the most personal and bitter one—on a season of universal tolerance and good feeling.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The reports of the operations of the various railroad companies of the State, transmitted to the Auditor General, in accordance with law, are in course of preparation in the Auditor's office, for publication in book form, and will soon be in the hands of the printer. The annexed report made by the Pennsylvania railroad for 1872, will be read with interest, by all who have watched the progress of that great corporation:

Finances of the Company.

Capital stock authorized by law	$75,000,000
Stock subscribed	52,710,350
Amount paid in as by last report	41,339,475
Total amount now paid in of capital stock	53,271,937
Funded debt by last report	28 443,340
Total amount now of funded debt	29,226,600
Floating debt as by last report	2,348,203
Amount of floating debt now	3,713,246
Total funded and floating debt	33,039,846
Rate per cent. per annum of interest	6 per cent
Amount of dividend	16 per cent

Cost and Equipment.

Cost of road and equipment	$42,450,207
Length main line (miles)	354
Length of sidings (miles)	193
Weight of rail per yard on main track	56,64,65,67
Length branch roads owned (miles)	69
Number of worked or leased roads	15
Engine houses and shops	15
Number of engines	590
First class passenger cars	227
Second class cars	61
Baggage, mail and express cars	112
Freight cars	8,811
Number of coal, stone and truck cars	1,741
Length line with steel rails	544
Value of real estate (not given)	
Number of miles run by passenger trains	2,909,374
Run by freight trains	10,471,583

Passengers and Freight.

Number of through passengers for the year	314,448
Number of passengers of all classes carried	5,250,395
Tons of (2000 pounds) of through freight for year on main road	1,155,229
Gross amount of tonnage per year	7,814,779
Anthracite coal carried (tons)	776,226
Bituminous coal	2,822,845
Petroleum and other oils	492,226
Pig iron	334,947
Railroad iron	157,026
Other iron or castings	222,192
Iron and other ores	297,120
Lime, limestone, sandstone and slate	183,925
Agricultural products	1,134,517
Merchandise and manufactures	504,444
Live stock	165,296
Lumber	463,859
Other articles	20,126

Expenses and Receipts.

Operating and maintaining road, repairs, etc	$13,764,672
Passenger receipts	$ 4,262,017
Freight	16,586,891
Mail and express	604,542
Miscellaneous	289,093
Total receipts	$22,012,525

Casualties.

Passengers killed during year	10
Passengers injured	40
Employes killed	67
Employes injured	189
Others killed	62
Others injured	76
Total killed	140
Total injured	314

In studying these figures, the most noticeable fact is the importance of the local or way business of the road, in freight and passengers, over the through traffic. The Pennsylvania Railroad would be a small affair, indeed, in comparison to what it is, were it not for home business it has developed within the limits of the State. Of the gross amount of tonnage for the year, take off such Pennsylvania products as coal, petroleum, iron, etc., and there would not be much left of its big business. The through freight is but a little over one-seventh of the gross amount of tonnage for the year, while the disparity in passengers carried is even more marked.

Compared with the business of 1871, there is a healthy increase that may be counted by millions. The total receipts have grown from $18,719,836 to $22,012,525. The freight receipts increased $2,800,000, and the passenger receipts only $386,361. The outlay for operating the road, repairs, equipment, etc., with this largely increased business (amounting to over three and a quarter millions of dollars), have only grown from $13,087,050 to $13,764,672—an increase of but $677,623.

The number of persons killed in 1872 was thirty-three more than in 1871, and the number injured one hundred and forty-seven greater.

The capital stock is given in the above statement at $75,000,000. That was at the commencement of the year, but the company is now authorized to increase it to $150,000,000, when its stockholders deem proper, and to increase its bonded indebtedness from the neighborhood of thirty millions to one hundred and fifty millions, at the discretion of its Board of Directors.

Business of the Session.

There is no prospect that the business of the session will be completed so that the Legislature can adjourn the last Thursday in March, the day named in a resolution that has passed the House, and is now slumbering in committee in the Senate. There have been seven or eight hundred bills introduced in the House, and four or five hundred in the Senate, nineteen-twentieths of which are private bills. Of this number not more than one-half have been acted on. But the cry is still they come; the flood is unceasing, and if the Legislature would remain in session until Christmas, or establish itself permanently, it would have applications for private legislation sufficient to keep the mill constantly grinding. At best, I don't think the session will end before the middle of April.

The Boiler Inspection Bill.

The consideration of the bill of Senator Humphreys, providing for an inspection of all the stationary steam engines and boilers in Allegheny county, and the appointment by the Governor of a qualified person to act as Inspector, has not been pressed by the Senator, in order that parties interested in the bill might have time to suggest modifications and improvements. He sent copies home to all the prominent manufacturers and especially engine and boiler makers, in the county, in order that they might be informed of the purposes of the bill. The only remonstrances against it have come from two or three firms who are dissatisfied with the powers the bill gives the Inspector to investigate their boilers and the fees to be exacted for such service. They think it will be a nuisance and a bother. Not so much, probably, as the killing and maiming of workmen by the explosion of imperfect boilers. The bill will come up next week, and will pass the Legislature without much doubt.

Another Railroad Gobbled.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, for a long time, has had a controlling interest in the Northern Central road, running from Elmira, New York, down the Susquehanna valley, to Baltimore, and of which Col. J. D. Cameron of this city, is President. The road is well managed; its receipts last year were over four and a half millions of dollars, the net revenue being over one million one hundred thousand dollars. The stockholders held their annual meeting a Baltimore yesterday, at which the report of the President was submitted recommending that the road be leased to or absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the lease to be based upon an annual rental of the capital stock, and payment of all indebtedness as the same matures; or in the interest, an later mode of the conversion of stock so as to merge the Northern Central into the Pennsylvania Central on an equitable basis. The subject was referred to a committee. There is a good deal of opposition among some of the stockholders to this "gobbling up" of their road, and an injunction has already been served on the directors restraining them from taking any action towards leasing the road to the Pennsylvania railroad. But injunctions stand not in the way of the "gobbling up" march of Mr. Scott.

The Evans Trial.

The trial of Geo. O. Evans, whose wholesale sequestration to his own use—that's a tolerably polite name for stealing—of a large sum of money collected from the general government as the agent of the State, will commence in Harrisburg on Monday next before Judge Pearson. Evans, it is stated, will appear for trial, and is now in Philadelphia, under the care of that remarkable Dr. Paine, who is his bondsman in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. At the December term of the court Evans' case was called up, but his counsel had pretty strong evidence that he was too ill to attend, and so secured a continuance. He has a strong array of counsel including Judge Black, R. A. Lamberton of Harrisburg, and a New York lawyer named Strahan. The State will be represented by the Attorney General, assisted by Mr. Wayne Macveagh and Mr. Allison Smith. Evans has been living in New York since he disappeared from this State, in good style, but bad health. It is not thought anything will come from the trial, unless hidden facts, of which there are many, leak out, which will lead to fight involving prominent officials and ex-officials, living and dead. A disagreeable explosion of this kind is feared in some quarters.

Auditor General Allen.

Auditor General Allen's health has so far improved as to permit him to resume his duties in the office to which he has been elected. He has undergone some very severe suffering from the disease with which he was attacked shortly after the election, but medical skill has conquered in his case, and he is again able to walk without assistance. He arrived in the city last night.

The County of Minnequa.

Mr. Peter Herdle's project for the new county of Minnequa still slumbers on the private calendar, and will not be reached until next week. The people of the counties the bill proposes to cut up for Herdle's benefit, however, are making themselves heard in pretty emphatic terms against the bill. A county convention in Sullevan county protests against the dismemberment of that county, and meetings of a similar character have been held in other counties. A paper in Bradford county, opposing the project, makes allegations against Mr. Prizer of Chester county, the Chairman of the Committee on Counties, reported in favorable on Herdle's bill. That will very probably be noticed in the House next week. Prizer is reported by the Bradford paper as having stated that unless the people of Bradford came down as liberally to defeat the project as Herdle did to advance it, the bill would go through. What is singular and significant about this bill is that it is opposed by all the Senators and Representatives from the section of the State affected by it, and finds its only supporters among members from distant parts of the State, some of whom manifest great interest in the creation of a new county hundreds of miles away from their homes. ARCTIC.

Meeting of the Senate—No Business of Interest Considered.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 28, 1873.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. There was no business of local or general interest considered. The motion to adjourn until Monday night was reconsidered, and the Senate agreed to adjourn until Tuesday morning.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI O., February 28.—River 24 feet; falling. Departed—Kittie Hogler, Memphis; Shannon, New Orleans. The sky is overcast, and growing warmer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 28.—River falling; 12 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair. Arrived—Eliza Poyville, Upper Cumberland; Silver Thorn, Evansville; Bellevernon, Cincinnati; T. P. Gracey, Cairo. Departed—Silver Thorn, Evansville.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—No arrivals. Departed—City of Cairo, Louisville, to-day; Ashland, Arkansas river, last night. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Weather clear. River rising. Arrived—Capital City, Vicksburg; Northwestern, Cairo; John Kyle, Cairo; Alaska, Cincinnati. Departed—Jno. B. Mande, New Orleans. The Lookout, reported stolen, arrived from Hatchie river.

VICKSBURG, February 28.—Down—J. Gilmore, Nick Longworth, E. H. Durfee and Katie. Up—Labarge, Glencoe, Reno and Thompson Dean. Clear and cool. River rising.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Arrived—St. Joseph and Grand Tower, Memphis; St. Luke, Ouachita river; Crescent city, New Orleans. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Wolf, Shrewport; Jasper, New Orleans. River falling slowly and a good deal of ice running. Clear and mild.

EVANSVILLE, February 28.—Clear till noon; now cloudy; signs of falling weather; mercury 24 to 30. River fallen two feet. Up: Lawrence, 7 P. M.; C. B. Church and Quickstep, 4 A. M.; Rose Hite, 9; Fayette, 9. Down: Morning Star, 7 P. M.; Bowling Green, 5 A. M.; Fearless, 8; Emperor, 9; Raven, Charmer and Coal Mill, 3; Mary Ames, 4:30; Tennessee, 5; Virginia, 5:30. Business very active. Freights superabundant.

CAIRO, February 28.—Arrived: John Fleming, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Crescent City, St. Louis, 1; Marble City, St. Louis; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis, 5; City of Chester, St. Louis, 6; Bismarck, St. Louis, 6; Charles Bodman, New Orleans, 6; Wm. Cowan, Louisville, 7. Departed: Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; John Fleming, Hickman, 2; Idlewild, Memphis, 6; Marble City, Memphis, 7; Emma Elliott, St. Louis; City of Chester, Memphis, 7. River fallen 3 inches. Cloudy and Mild.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—River falling; 10 feet 3 inches in canal; 8 feet three inches in chute. Damp and chilly; mercury 37 to 40. Business lively. Arrived—D. Parr, Memphis; Armadillo, H. S. Turner and Minneola, Cincinnati; R. A. Ballbage and barge, St. Louis.—Departed—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Ballbage, Pittsburgh; Armadillo, H. S. Turner and Minneola, New Orleans; tow boats and barges—Alcorn, Grand Lake and Keystone, Pittsburgh. Departed—Niagara, Reindeer, Pittsburgh, Coal City, Grand Lake No. 2, Jno. Dippold and Hercules, for Southern ports.

BY MAIL.

Yesterday's (Friday) Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The Mary Davage, with three barges iron ore, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed up, in command of Capt. McCabe, the mate. Pilots, Thos. Kinsey and Wm. H. Hall.

The tow boat John Hannah is having a new sheeting placed in her boilers at the foot of Ludlow street. She expects to leave for Pittsburgh to-morrow morning, and will take one of the Mary Davage's barges.

Captain McCabe, who was mate of the Mary Davage when Captain Anawalt was lost overboard, is not well satisfied with the various reports circulated concerning Captain Anawalt's death. He says: "We were making a landing at Peckinpaugh's Bar Thursday night during a severe storm. The wind caused the boat two to 'round to,' and forced her into the timber. The Captain was asleep when the storm first came up, but awakened and turned out. He immediately passed over to the rear of one of the barges, and the last words he was heard to speak were when he asked where the deck hand was with the resin for the torch-basket. He then went forward on the barge, and that was the last was seen of him. He was not missed until half an hour afterwards, when all were sitting round the stove, and some one inquired for him. All search on the boat and barges proved fruitless, and the river was dragged up to midnight without avail. On leaving his room he put on a heavy brown overcoat. His watch and chain and the keys of the safe were on his person."

—At a meeting of the British Colonial Annexationists, held in New York on Thursday, it was announced in letters received from the principal cities of that country that the cause of annexation was spreading rapidly among the people.

THE CAPITAL.

Cost of Congressional Investigations.

FREE TRANSMISSION OF MAIL MATTER.

Suspending Collection of Certain Taxes on Savings Banks.

PRESSURE TO SECURE THE PUBLIC MONEY.

The Agricultural College Bill Not Expected to Pass.

NEW POSTAL ROUTES ESTABLISHED.

Revival of American Commerce.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1873.

Pennsylvania Sociables.

All Pennsylvanians will be presented with complimentary tickets to the Pennsylvania sociables to be given in this city right after the inauguration by applying to the President or to Pennsylvania State Association, Third Auditor's Office.

Report of Pomeroy Investigating Committee.

The Pomeroy Investigating Committee will report to-morrow. A whitewashing is expected by those who profess to share the Committee's secrets. The influence of Pomeroy's great wealth is counted upon to clear him, though I have yet to find the unprejudiced man here who does not not admit that he richly merits expulsion.

Suspending Collection of Certain Taxes on Savings Banks.

Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, has a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of taxes on surplus funds or industrial earnings of savings banks, and will offer it as soon as an opportunity is presented. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, favors it, and it may pass this Congress.

New Postal Routes.

The bill to establish certain post roads, after passing back and forth between the two ends of the Capitol two or three times, now provides for the following routes:

In Pennsylvania: From Forrest House to North Wharton; from Eldredville to Foot of the Plome: from New Albany, via Hubbard Hill, to New Era; from Sugar Run to Brownstown; from Clearville, via Fletcher's Store, to Cherryville; from Sherman and Findlay's Lake to North East, and from Brady's to Fairview—7.

In Ohio: From Logan, via Union Furnace and Starr Postoffice, to New Plymouth; from Cherry Valley to Chandon; from New Plymouth, via Starr and Union Furnace, to Logan; from Waverly, via Pee Pee and Morgan, to Cynthiana; from Waverly, via John's Corners, to Beaver; and from Newcomville to Rosemille.—7.

The number of routes established in other States and Territories is: In Alabama, 8; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 6; California, 19; Connecticut, 1; Colorado, 4; Dakota, 12; Georgia, 3; Iowa, 14; Indiana, 7; Illinois, 11; Kansas 98; Kentucky, 17; Louisiana, 18; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 21; Montana, 5; Michigan, 8; North Carolina, 7; Nebraska, 11; New Hampshire, 9; New Jersey, 1; New York, 16; Nevada, 4; Oregon, 10; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas 20; Utah 2; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 17; Washington Territory, 5; West Virginia, 11; and Wisconsin 11. In all 425.

The Senate Committee is at work on the bill, making corrections and adding a large number of routes.

The Bremen Year-Book of Statistics.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics has received from the Consul General of Germany at New York Vol. II. of the Bremen year books of statistics for 1871 of the State, embracing besides the general features of commerce and navigation, which are given in detail in Vol. I. already in Dr. Young's possession, a full geographical and statistical description of the territory and the city and its political, financial, economical organization and institutions, its population according to the exhibits of the last census taken December, 1871, its physical and sanitary conditions, as well as the facilities of education and application of the laws, &c.

The small compass of the State, which however stretches its influence very far, has enabled the chief of the Statistical Bureau to work, his task with every increasing accuracy and comprehensiveness, for which these exhibits have become noted in the statistical literature of Germany.

Materials for Vienna.

The educational material, which has been accumulating at the Bureau of Education for the past two months, will be shipped to-morrow to New York, to be forwarded to Vienna. The whole cargo will consist of the different contributions from all parts of the country, among which are the following: Massachusetts sends six cases, six from Ohio, six from Pennsylvania, seven from New York, three from Kentucky, one from Georgia. These by no means contain all that will be forwarded, as a great many of the cities and publishing and manufacturing companies throughout the Union have shipped specimens directly to Gen. Van Buren, at New York, to be forwarded. At least two-thirds of the cases have thus been disposed of, making a cargo of fifty, which will be forwarded on the 29th of March, per special steamer, to Vienna.

The New Indian Inspectors.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have been here to consult with the President, relative to to the appointment of the five inspectors who are to take the places of the present Indian Superintendents. There are over one hundred applicants for these five positions. The President has turned the matter over to the Secretary of the Interior, whose appointment will be submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners for its approval. None of the applicants have been recommended by any of the religious denominations, although some of them may be members.

The Indian Bureau in Debt.

In now appears that the vacancy which has so long existed in the office of the head of the Indian Bureau is owing to the hesitancy which some of the applicants united upon for appointment have to the office so long as the Bureau is burdened with debt. Its expenditures are a half million beyond the appropriation provided for it. Congress may provide for this deficiency this session. It is not certain, however.

The New Bond Syndicate

Yesterday exchanged for $200,000 in new bonds, at the Treasury Department.

The United States Buildings.

Mr. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, was before the Senate Appropriation Committee yesterday in reference to the appropriations necessary to carry out the work of constructing public buildings already authorized by Congress to be erected.

The Cost of the Congressional Investigations.

The cost of the Senate investigations this session greatly exceeds the amount at first thought. The entire expenditure of these contests is near $60,000.

The cost of the investigations in the House is nearly up to this amount, although at this time it is not easy to ascertain the exact amount, as the items of expenditure are mixed up with those of a miscellaneous character. A statement was made yesterday by an officer connected with the Finance Department of the House, that the entire cost of summoning witnesses and all other expenses of the House investigating committees would not exceed $12,000. This is a ridiculous low estimate. This officer's veracity needs investigating.

The Constitutionality of the Ku Klux Law.

On Monday next the Supreme Court of the United States will deliver an unusually large number of opinions. Next Thursday the Court will take up the case of Elijah Ross Sapaugh vs. the United States. This is a case coming under the Ku Klux laws. Supaugh was indicted and found guilty of conspiracy and murder by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth district of North Carolina. The case comes up on a division of opinion between the Circuit Judges and it also involves the Constitutionality of the Ku Klux law. Reverdy Johnson appears for the defendant.

Important Bills.

The Senate Finance Committee has given up all intention of reporting any of the important measures before it. It has been stated that important bills before leading committees of both the Senate and House is an argument in favor of an extra session, but past experience teaches the Chairman of this committee that they would be no better off in the end, as additional matters equally important would come before them in the event of an extra session, and have to be left over.

The U. S. Supreme Court

The rule adopted by the U. S. Supreme Court last term limiting both sides of a case to two hours each is working very advantageously in facilitating the business of the court. The court thus for this term has disposed of 136 cases, and the entire business of the present term, which it is said will not extend beyond the 30th of next May, will exceed any preceding term. There are over 600 cases on the docket.

The Pressure to Secure the Public Money.

All sorts of applications for appropriations from $1,000 up to $50,000 are being urged before the Senate Appropriation Committee. The committee is somewhat indignant at the versatility of the heavy pressure upon them, and have given a downright refusal to entertain some of the applications or even hear the applicants in support of them. The committee sat almost constantly in the day, and far into the night.

Losses by Exportation.

A delegation of distillers and exporters from New York and Chicago had a consultation yesterday with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. What they desire is to be permitted to credit themselves on their export bonds with losses sustained at sea.

The Commissioner declined to express his views on the subject, but stated that if the matter was taken to Congress, and the committee requested it, he would then give his opinion. The delegation then withdrew with the intention of going before the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Revival of American Commerce.

Sunset Cox, of New York, is still harping on his bill for free shipping by allowing the material which enters into the construction of vessels admitted duty free. He says he will have it up in a day or two, and that it is the only bill which will revive American commerce. Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, is stated to be in favor of this bill. But both of these gentlemen do not expect it will pass this session. Mr. Cox thinks, however, it is certain to go through next session.

The Rights of British Subjects.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 25th inst., directs that the recent order for withdrawal of lands for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company "be not construed as affecting the rights of any British subjects on the island lately awarded to the United States * * * whether these rights were acquired under the treaty of 1846, or the subsequent joint occupancy of said island. The above is in accordance with the recent proclamation of the President on this subject.

The Agricultural College Bill.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, an active friend in the Senate of the Agricultural College bill, informed your correspondent to-day that he did not expect the bill would pass this session. It gives away about ninety-four million dollars worth of Government lands.

Schemes to Deplete the Treasury.

Consideration of the deficiency bill in the Senate will be a signal for the lobby to put on as riders a multitude of schemes for depleting the Treasury.

The New $50,000 Bond.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received the first installment of the new $50,000 bonds, gotten up by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the new law passed last session. The bond is a very neat and pretty one. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1873.

Free Transmission of Mail Matter.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning considered the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to non-concur in the amendment forbidding the transmission of all free matter so far as the same affects exchanges among newspapers.

Weather Probabilities.

For New England and the middle States on Saturday, diminishing northwest winds, with partly cloudy and clear weather.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Sandusky and Diamond streets. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston. Class meeting after morning service. Sabbath School will meet as usual at half-past one o'clock P. M.

☞ THIRD U P. CHURCH.—SERVICES TO-MORROW (also hitherto) by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. FRAZIER, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject: "Sabbath Schools." Prayer Meeting, Friday, 7½ P. M. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED.—500 GOOD SECOND HAND TWO-BUSHEL BAGS. Also Medium size SECOND HAND SAFE. Give description and prices. Address D., this office. fe28:21

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, new or in good order, in Allegheny City, convenient to Western avenue or Pleasant Valley cars, by a small family; no children. Address "M," GAZETTE office, stating rent. fe28:21

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fire pails; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work for a boarding house in city and coal operators will want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in hundreds of private families, dining room girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages to the city. Apply at M. LEVY-MENT OFFICE, No 1 sixth street, first door from corner of Wood. fe28

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE CITY BANK building, corner of SIXTH avenue and WOOD street, one on third floor, 12x44 feet) two on the fourth floor, size 18x31 and 14x18 set. These rooms are among the finest in the city, and are to let out of them. The location of the Bank makes them the most desirable now for rent. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank. fe22:46

TO LET—OFFICE.—INTENDING TO move our office to northeast corner of our building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Fifth avenue, well lighted, and in every way suitable for a banking; can give any depth required. Enquire of THOS. MARSHALL, 423 Reisecker street. Possession given immediately. jal6:g52

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIgible business warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street, recently occupied by G. A. Grief. Possession of H. KING, at office of Cash Dis. Co., No. 32 Fifth avenue. fe14 tf

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished with gas and water, Stone steps at the door. It is No. 193 Roberts street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHALL, 423 Reisecker street. Possession given immediately. ja16:g52

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A NEW HOUSE ON OVERhill street, leading to Rooms. Large Pantry, Bath Room and Hot and Cold water. Marble Mantels and Range. Inquire at the house, or address W. WILTON, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT ON Forty-fourth street, Lawrenceville. Price $1,800. Apply at No. 69 Boyd street.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 200 ACRES, near station on Pennsylvania Railroad; 75 acres in cultivation; comfortable log house of 6 rooms and pantry; orchard of 200 choice fruit trees; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres in meadow; soil good; a number of limestone springs. Price $6,000. Terms easy. The Stock and Farming Implements will also be sold if desired. Possession given in two weeks. Inquire of

A. L. CUTHBERT,
200 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 63 Forty-fourth street, near cable, below Butler; house contains 9 rooms, including bath; two gas; hot and cold water; gas throughout; stable, carriage house, wash house, &c.; lot 30x150 feet. Also, 3 lots in the borough of Parnassus, A. V. R. R., fronting on Main street, 3 squire feet or surface in each. Inquire of the undersigned, 44th street, City, or W. R. LOGAN, Parnassus.

J. W. LOGAN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRAble property, the residence of the late James McG. Woods, No. 153 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with folding doors, bath room and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 45 feet front by 123 feet deep. For terms, apply to McQUAWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue. fe21:f109

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT on Ann Tack streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh-ce les, in front of door. fe27:22

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPerty.—A three story brick dwelling, 396 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 109 feet to Fifth avenue. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. jan7:g82

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY —Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Sta ion. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 feet alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 128 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. jal8

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any pump in the world. DOUBLE FEED PUMPS constructed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER,
aug 892 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 81 Ackley street..... $ 2,500
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 43 Monterey street..... 9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue..... 7,800
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street..... 5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street..... 3,500
Lot 110x90 on Jackson st set..... 10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher's row..... 300
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill..... 2,700
Lot 20x120 on Buena Vista street..... 2,500
Also Stocks of the Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 84 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offers for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished marble mantles in parlor rgms and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finish of Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, fronting which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate on Rosa street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of H. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, 2, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of H. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and atlowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTH U. P. CHURCH.

TO REV. S. B. REED.

You publish a card in the GAZETTE, February 19th.

"*Reasons for Resignation.*"

We regret, for the cause of the church in general, that you considered it a greater necessity to resort to a paper publication, than have announced the same to your congregation, or to await the issue of the meeting of Presbytery.

But, as the article is so publicly put forward, it becomes necessary for the welfare of the congregation to reply through the same source.

As to your first reason for resignation,

"*Hostility to the Revised Psalm Book.*"

You hold it over for decision at Presbytery. RIGHT. Our congregation can fare nothing worse than other congregations, who have also decided for the present to use the Old Scotch Version. Our congregation meeting deciding by a majority vote of only eight in favor of the old version.

You state "as the Fifth church has done a great missionary work at home, as they still persevered in doing something for the cause of God abroad; and as all agree that they are of one mind now in regard to contributing to the various boards of the church, therefore I am well satisfied in regard to my second reason, *Opposition to Missionary Contributions.*" Since you made your charges, we have not known of any meeting, public or private, taking any action, or deciding upon any new measures, in relation to anything you have named. If, then, you are well satisfied in regard to your second reason, without anything to cause satisfaction, why then have preferred this charge, and stigmatized an acknowledged mission church, during its whole history, to the world's scandal, and to its apparent harm in Christian progression and work.

It might be well to be informed that the amount of collections and subscriptions by the congregation (previous to your charges) for its workings and missions for the past thirteen years amounts to over fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) beside individual missionary work not named.

You state without further explanation, "as there is a difference of opinion about certain resolutions which were passed on the subject of charities." (Meaning as previously expressed, contributions at the Boards of the Church.)

We say *yes*—there was a difference of opinion about that; when there were no funds in the treasury, when matured and maturing debts against the church placing it in an embarrassed condition, it was resolved by some, that they were not in favor to make a show of, "See how much we have contributed to the Boards of the Church;" while on the other hand, we had to pay out ten hundred and fifty ($1,050) per annum interest for borrowed money on our church debt. Christian sympathy for the immediate protection of our home mission from destruction, and correct business judgment suggested all efforts to diminish the church debt and have it reduced to a reasonable amount. We always regretted to see so large amounts paying out for interest, in place of being so situated as to have it go in the channel of missionary enterprises.

In one of your remarks upon unrequited toil, you state: "As my people always paid my salary promptly, and have determined to supplement it largely." To the latter clause, we do not know of any public or private expression or action in regard to it since your resignation and reasons. And you have stated, "They have given me their loving co-operation during all their history." This, of course, means previous to your reasons. You reply, "therefore, I am more than satisfied in regard to my third reason, *Unrequited Toil.*" All this being previous to your resignation and reasons, why then your charge of *Unrequited Toil*, interpreted either materially or morally. If the moral support, which you name that was only withdrawn very recently, be a late understanding of the interpretation of "*Unrequited Toil*," why not have it qualified in the correct meaning of it before now, and had the few immoral supporters censured for their conduct, and not have caused the whole congregation to be crippled in their evangelical work by the charge? You say "more was taken out of my reasons than I ever put in them." Your two appendages to the original cause of your complaint, without defined limitations to qualify them, gave latitude to all, and more than has been taken out of them by the public.

The character and honor of the Church of Christ depend upon the truth, and must have all Christian support. MANY MEMBERS.
mh1:136

☞ ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

FOR A PERMANENT PAYING INVESTMENT

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

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Capital Stock $400

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Clubs of five, postage. He also presented	1 25
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Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

A CHANGE has occurred in the Spanish Cabinet, but Figueras remains as President of Council, and Castellar is Minister of State. Serrano looms up as Minister of Colonies.

AFFAIRS in Spain do not wear an entirely pleasing aspect. The Carlist forces seem to be making real headway, and there is an apparent lack of concentration among the Government troops.

THE Senate is called to meet at noon on the 4th day of March. The President has a considerable number of appointments to submit. It is thought that two or three days, at most, is all that will be needed for what will be required.

HON. HENRY GREEN, of Northumberland county, has been selected as a member of the Constitutional Convention, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dimmick, appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania by the Governor.

A NUMEROUSLY signed protest against the admission of Senator Patterson has been forwarded to the United States Senate. He is strongly charged with bribery. There will be a large amount of investigating on hand, in the Senate, at its next session.

THE Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, this year, has been a grand success—the procession being over two hours in passing a given point. The streets of the city were densely crowded, and all seemed to greatly enjoy the festivities of the occasion. It is announced that the festival will be repeated on a larger scale next year.

THE PRESIDENT has candidly notified Congress as to the course he will pursue in the Louisiana difficulty, if that body shall fail to legislate on the subject. He is anxious to have the trouble settled, and would prefer that Congress should dispose of it. It can find no fault, after the candid warning it has had, if the Kellogg government is maintained.

THE Constitutional Convention, in Committee, has adopted a new suffrage section, declaring that "women of the age of twenty-one years and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of the State." Women are now eligible to the boards of school direction in England, and the system is said to work admirably.

THE Modoc Indians at last show a disposition to treat with the Commissioners sent to them, and claim to be peacefully inclined. If they correctly represent their views, there ought to be no serious difficulty in meeting their wishes. It has been a foolish war at best, and the sooner the Government is rid of its disgraceful part in the contest, the better for its reputation.

AS IS very natural, several English papers strongly denounce the Geneva award, when they find that the United States Government is likely to get some of the money. They do not seem to realize the very palpable fact that the entire award was made to our Government, and that it does not concern the English Cabinet what becomes of the money after it is paid. The point of interest with them is to pay the award.

THE long and acrimonious debate in the House at Washington, which resulted in substituting Butler's increase of salary amendment in place of the regular report of the Committee on Appropriations, points to the adoption of the Butler measure by the House. This is the one that increases the salaries of members of Congress, among others. It is now fairly on the way, and takes the place of a report in favor of slightly increasing the salaries of poorly paid, hard working government clerks.

POMEROY has offered his evidence or explanation, in the alleged bribery case, and it certainly looks very fishy. It is, simply, that he promised to aid some one to start a bank, and handed the money to York, to be by him, given to the party to be aided. All this, too, without any receipt or note, or obligation of any kind. Under this theory, the money York received to hand to another, was falsely used by him as evidence of attempted bribery. Very thin, to say the least.

MUCH happiness is being experienced among the Mormons at the prospect of Congress adjourning without taking definite action on the recommendations submitted by the President. They look upon this as a victory, involving the gain of a year's time, during which the ugly difficulties now existing may be smoothed away. It is really desirable that Congress should act, as what the President seeks is so clear and just that there should be no discussion over it. A law that will prevent a conflict of authority between the United States and the local courts is all he seeks. Why not enact it?

CHAMBERSBURG is again at the front with a relief bill, requiring the State to pay the interest on the adjudicated claims until they are assumed by the National Government. There can be no doubt that it is high time that this Chambersburg business was finally settled, but has not the State done enough in that direction already? It is tolerably clear that the several claims have passed into the hands of speculators, who, of course, want to realize as much as is possible out of their venture. But our judgment is that the people have been amply supplied with appeals in behalf of this institution. The State has already done liberally, and now let well enough alone.

IT OUGHT to be a matter for sincere congratulation that Rosenszweig, who so cruelly murdered Alice Bowlesby, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. His attempts to worm himself out of prison have thus recoiled upon him, and he will now stand a chance, at all events, of being properly punished for his atrocious crime. Few will be found to regret it, should he be hung,—as his entire course in the affair alluded to shows him to have been a brutal beast, deserving the severest penalty of the law for his outrageous crimes. An incidental advantage that would arise from his punishment is the terror it would inspire among those who follow his profession.

LARGE as the foreign trade of the British Isles was in the year 1871, that of 1872 was considerably in excess of it. In 1871 the total was £633,820,000, and in 1872 it was £609,338,000, an aggregate of over three thousand millions of dollars in a single year. This statement, however, is somewhat deceptive, as the increase was only in values, and not in quantities or qualities. Vast as are our own imports in the United States, those of the British isles are far beyond them, the aggregate having been for 1870, £330,754,000, and for 1872 £353,376,000, an increase of £22,622,000 in a single year, being for last year over $1,766,680,000, or nearly three times our own aggregate.

MONONGAHELA CITY, a beautiful and thriving town, along the banks of the Monongahela river, asks for the location there of the Western Penitentiary. Why on earth a suburban city should want a prison located near at hand is hard to imagine, and we are uncertain whether our friends there would regard it as a compliment or slur were we to urge compliance with their wish. We will say this: Penitentiary aside, Monongahela City is a thriving and beautiful town, delightfully and healthfully located, and will soon be convenient of access by means of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. And it wants the Penitentiary located there,—so says a very reliable correspondent. Distance aside, and the proposed transfer would be a good one.

THE report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee does not involve any of the Senators, and closes with a bill directing the Attorney General to proceed in law against persons who have received dividends or moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad, except on stock or bonds bought and actually paid for. It also limits the company from any further issue of stock, and requires it to use its income to provide for its indebtedness. This is really a more practical report than that of the Poland Committee, and if it shall be adopted, will go far toward compelling the railroad corporation to make good the deficiencies which have grown out of past bad management. The evidence developed before the two committees illustrates the importance of Congress holding a tight rein over the Pacific Railroad. This done, and beyond all doubt, it will ultimately work safely out of its difficulties.

WE VERY gravely doubt whether the Republican press of the country will endorse the course of Congress in reference to its implicated members. From the day of its inception, this party has claimed to be pure in its principles, and ready, so far as might be possible, to enforce personal purity among its members. It is true the Credit Mobilier investigation was originated by Speaker Blaine, a Republican, and that a Republican Senate has several of its members under investigation, yet it is required that exact justice shall be meted out in all cases. In that of Caldwell, for example, there can be no doubt but that he made use of money to secure his election and deserved expulsion—but he is likely to be let off on the ground that he was not legally elected. We do not desire that unnecessary severity should be shown toward any person, but there can be no doubt that the Republican party will be benefited by a rigid application of justice in all necessary instances.

A POLITICAL riot among the people of Quebec, Canada, with another and bloodier one in prospect, shows that the cold regions of the North do not entirely escape the fever of political excitement. Also, that even a semi-monarchical government may have political upheavals, as well as Republics. The noise and hot-blooded discussions that attend a political canvass in this country, have frequently afforded monarchists the text for a sermon on the instability of Republics,—but really the argument is all the other way. If there were as many defunct Republics recorded in history as there are Empires and Kingdoms, it would be one thing. But the fact is, that when not interfered with by outsiders, Republics have generally managed to stand much greater revulsions of popular sentiment than Kingdoms have done. We do not just expect any serious results to the Canadian Government, because of the Quebec riot,—but really, it is a very sad thing, considered as an example.

THE honor of Congress and the nation is involved in the enactment of the legislation that will enable the President to settle the long agitated fishery dispute between us and Canada. The subject was involved in the Alabama negotiations, and, indeed, the pressure brought to bear on England to settle that question grew out of the fishing dispute. In settling this, so far as it could then be done, certain legislation became necessary on the part of England as well as this country. She has performed her part, but Congress has entirely neglected ours. The President urgently recommends that immediate attention be given the subject, and this cause of difference at once put out of the way. While he does not mention the point, it would seem from the drift of his reasoning that the entire Alabama claims and award may be involved in this subject. If England consented to the treaty and the Geneva award on the express condition that we, on our side, should settle the Fishery question, our failure, through the negligence of Congress, might be made a reason for refusing to pay the award. This is a very serious possibility, and Congress should do all that is possible to avert the danger.

FROM present appearances, those who imagine the Spanish republic in such a bad way, may well turn their attention to that of France, where violent quarrels have broken out between the several parties, and, as a consequence, a general unsettling has taken place. So far, there is by far more of order and quiet, and an apparently clever apprehension of the true character of a Republic in Spain than in France. There is no bombast or display on the part of the leaders, and the Cortes seems to be ready to legislate in accordance with the patriotic wishes of the Government. In France, on the contrary, the feuds that were developed at the inception of the Government are kept up, and bitter partisan warfare is maintained. There seems to be little confidence between the President and a strong minority, and their differences increase rather than lessen. In Spain, there is concord of sentiment and action, and while the Cortes was supposed to be monarchical in its views, it has not, since the proclamation of the Republic, failed to harmonize with the executive and ministry. More than this, the Republic seems to be more successful in maintaining its power against the Carlists than was that of Amadeus. It is, therefore, among the possibilities that Spain may be the model for Republicans in Europe, at one leap placing herself ahead of France.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

On the principle that all things are fair in politics and war, the meeting called for Saturday night, at the City Hall, by the friends of local option, was taken possession of by the liquor men, and conducted in their interest. We suppose they will justify their action by a certain vagueness in the call for the meeting, which included all interested in the passage of the local option bill, and not merely the friends of such legislation. It was a very easy matter for the liquor leagues to rally their friends, when they had determined, at an afternoon conference, that the night meeting should be diverted from its purpose, and used to bolster their cause. Word was passed from saloon to saloon, and the motley crowd assembled to cry down the advocates of the proposed restriction on the traffic, attested the thoroughness of their organization.

We don't think the liquor interest will be the gainer by its questionable action of Saturday night, or that the resolutions adopted at the meeting will be any where accepted as the sentiment of the people of this city. On the contrary, the temperance people will be roused to greater activity and determination, just as they were by the legislative action of Thursday last at Harrisburg. The liquor men have thrown ought a challenge, and the issue will be fought out on the line of local option, and all the packed meetings gotten up in Pittsburgh, or dilatory action at Harrisburg, cannot prevent the decision of the main question at the ballot box. The course of events within the past week has created a feeling here that will accept no other solution. It has, in fact, passed from a question of license or no license to the more important one of good faith on the part of our representatives, and the right of a majority of the people here, as in other parts of the State, to express their will at the ballot-box, and have that will respected. The record the opponents of local option have made for themselves, and the evident disposition to both rule and ruin, appeals to every intelligent citizen to meet the square issue presented.

THE VOTING RULE.

The *Commercial* makes a very vigorous fight against the action of the Constitutional Convention, adopting the voting section, by which ballots must be numbered, signed and witnessed. It should be borne in mind that the action thus far taken on this or other subjects, is not final, and may be altered or amended. We fully believe the motive of the Convention, in adopting the section referred to, was entirely proper—the aim being to secure the purity of the ballot. As we stated yesterday, the stringency of the requirements may possibly prejudice this article in some portions of the State, and it may be better, for the welfare of the entire instrument, to at least leave out the witnessing clause. While thus qualifying our approval of the section referred to, however, we must earnestly condemn the language, and spirit which the *Commercial* displays in treating of the work of the Convention. There is a manifest purpose to lay hold of every available circumstance to prejudice the entire work of the Convention, and thus insure its defeat before the people. In the article referred to, the term "Constitution tinkers" is frequently employed in speaking of the Convention. This term of reproach is in exceeding bad taste. It is well known that there are as able and pure men as can be found in the State in the Convention, and that they are actively and sincerely performing their duty to the Commonwealth. The argument that this section was chiefly carried by democratic votes is unusually weak. It involves the thought that a pure election will inure to the advantage of the democratic party. We believe just the contrary. The destruction of the secrecy of the ballot—the *Commercial's* strong point—has in it little force when fairly examined. The election officers are to be sworn to secrecy, and while they may infract their oaths, it is not likely to be a universal failing. Moreover, there is much less desire for secrecy now, than there was in former years. The reason is, that the domination of parties is much less rigid now than formerly. Let an obnoxious candidate be put in nomination, and the determination to vote against him will be very speedily heard. And this fact applies, of late years, to either political party.

When Mr. Morgan was nominated in this city for the mayoralty, there was a sudden outburst of indignation, and a very general declaration of purpose, on the part of Republicans, not to vote for him. It was not hard to see, in advance of the election, that he was doomed to defeat. And among those who were open in their declaration, were business men of the best standing. It will also be remembered, that at the outset of the late Gubernatorial canvass, there were numerous expressions of purpose, on the part of Republicans, to vote against Hartranft, or, not to vote for him. There was no difficulty whatever in knowing who these were, as no concealment was attempted. Later in the canvass, they saw it to be their duty to reconsider their uttered determination, and did so. So there were Democrats who either voted against Buckalew, or absented themselves from the polls. No one was deceived. The various Democratic committees had lists of their defaulting partisans, and in some instances attempts were made to expel them from the party. Any one cognizant of the thoroughness with which block committees ascertain the voting purposes of citizens, must be aware that there is now very little secrecy about the ballot.

Secret ballots are not the palladium of our liberty, but the ballot, secret or otherwise, is. The expression of the preferences of the people is what the ballot means; and so long as the minority peacefully submits to the majority, so long are our liberties safe. But it wonderfully belittles the courage and character of the people to say that they will absent themselves from the polls, rather than let it be known how they vote. It is not true. When questions or candidates are before the people, it will be found that none will stay away from the polls, because somebody else will know for whom he voted. As a rule, there is little hesitancy, even now, in securing this information by the mere asking. We conclude, therefore, that so far as the new rule breaks in upon the secrecy of the ballot, it is not particularly objectionable. The witnessing feature ought to be left out.

WORK ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention last week were of more than the usual interest and importance. The vote by which the section of the article on elections and suffrage was rejected, requiring the numbering and signing of each ballot as it is deposited, was reconsidered, and on Friday the section was adopted, slightly changed as it came originally from the Committee. The vote in Committee of the whole Convention was 53 for the section to 47, showing 33 absentees. The section as it now stands is as follows:

"All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer; and the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

The provision requiring the election officers to be sworn to secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast, is the new feature added to the section since it was first voted on and rejected. This modification is intended to meet the argument that the endorsement by the voter of his ballot will vitiate its secrecy. We do not think it is at all certain that the Convention, on a full vote, will pass the section as it stands, when it comes up for final action. We entirely sympathize with the advocates of the section in their argument, that it will more effectually guard the purity of our elections, and add to the responsibility and dignity of the elective right in the mind of the elector. Our only fear is that it may array a strong element, who doubt the wisdom of the proposed rule, in opposition to the new Constitution, when it comes up for ratification by the people. Possibly in this view it would be well to merely insist on the numbering of the ballot with the same number opposite the name of the elector who casts the vote on the clerk's list. This is provided for in the first part of the section. Our objection, however, to the name on the ballot is not one of principle, but merely of expediency, and we will urge the adoption of the section whether the safeguard of the signature is retained, or merely the numbering of the ballots. Either or both are improvements on the present system.

The report of the Committee on Cities and City Charters, made by the Chairman, Judge Walker, of Erie, is of especial interest at this time, when important changes in our system of municipal government are urged, in the proposed new charter for Pittsburgh. The article pending in the Constitutional Convention, and which is likely to be adopted without important modification, will nullify many of the features of the proposed charter for this city. It establishes a form of government for cities very similar to the Federal and State plans, with two branches of the City Councils, giving the Mayor a qualified veto, and the municipalty power to pass all laws not repugnant to the Constitution of the State and Nation. The Legislature is forbidden to interfere with municipal governments by special laws, unless the changes are approved by a majority of Councils and voters. The power to create municipal indebtedness is limited to an amount not exceeding two and a half per cent. on the assessed valuation of real estate, and an inviolable sinking fund to meet all indebtedness is required. These are important provisions, and in accord with public sentiment, for it is not Federal or State taxes that are weighing down the people, but municipal levies. The article also contains proper guards for the prevention and punishment of official misconduct.

On Friday, ex-Governor Curtin, who is Chairman of the Committee on the Executive Department, made a report on the organization of that branch of the State Government. It provides for two officers, a Lieutenant Governor and a Secretary of Internal Affairs, the latter to take the place of the Surveyor General. The office of Superintendent of Common Schools is changed to that of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Governor's term is made four years, and he is to be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected. The Lieutenant Governor is to preside over the Senate, but to have no vote except when there is a tie, and in considering Executive nominations, the Senate is to sit with closed doors. All these are improvements. The pardoning power is confided to the Governor, but its exercise is made subject to the approval in writing of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of Internal affairs, or any three of them. The Governor is also allowed to disapprove of any item in an appropriation bill without the veto applying to more than the one item. All of the terms of the Cabinet, except those of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, are fixed at four years. Those of the last named are fixed respectively at three and two years, and both are ineligible to election for two consecutive terms. This is a good provision. All the State officers are made elective by the people, except the Attorney General.

The article contains no very sweeping changes, and none that have not been suggested by the common sense of the people, or at least those of them who have studied the defects of our present system. It is not out of place to state that the provision giving the Governor power to veto particular items in appropriation bills, without affecting the remainder of the bill, was urged on the Committee by Governor Hartranft, as a point of great importance. Rightly used, this will give the Governor power to cut off many schemes of plunder, injected into appropriation bills at the closing hours of the session.

The important Committees of the Convention yet remaining to be heard from are the Committees on the Powers of the Legislature, the Judiciary, Railroads and other Corporation, and Taxation. Aside from what is expected from these Committees, there is not likely to be many radical changes in the present instrument proposed by the other Committees remaining to be heard from. The Convention has now plenty of work before it, to engage its most earnest deliberations. We hope needless debate or buncomb speeches will be avoided as far as possible, and the amended Constitution given to the people for their consideration by the Fourth of July. Then it can be voted on at the usual election in October, and the next Legislature will meet under its provisions as the supreme law of the State.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

We have at last the bulk of the arguments concerning the Poland Credit Mobilier report, and our news columns this morning contain the latest phase of Congressional action. After all that is said in favor of the report, it must be regarded as exceedingly defective, and fairly open to the point made against it by Ames and Butler, that it proposed to expel two persons for bribery, when in truth no one could be found that was bribed. It is undeniably true, that whatever portion of guilt attached to Ames, also belonged to the others named who received Credit Mobilier stock without paying an equivalent therefor. It is impossible to discriminate between them. Members of Congress are not supposed to be entirely verdant in monetary affairs, and it is absurb to suppose that they thought that Ames was making them presents of valuable securities, merely as a matter of kindness. Whatever measure of guilt attaches to Ames also attaches to such of the others as received stock without giving in return an equivalent. This much is clear.

But what is the nature and measure of Ames' guilt, if guilty he be? Accepting the evidence given during the investigation, our judgment is, that the exact nature of the crime committed has been entirely overlooked in the Poland report, and a false issue set up instead. Poland's view is, that Ames is guilty of bribery, in that he offered the Credit Mobilier stock to several members of Congress below its actual value, and that it does not vitiate this view that the committee were unable to ascertain a motive for the bribery, or that any specific person was bribed. Brooks' guilt consisted, according to this report, in receiving and negotiating a number of shares of the stock while a government director of the Union Pacific road. He had no special connection with Ames,—hence his guilt in being bribed stands by itself. It seems hardly necessary to discuss such lame and impotent logic. The very fact of bribery is bound up in the motive. If one person gives another a sum of money and asks no favor therefor, it cannot be said to be bribery, as the fact of bribery supposes that something was done in return for the money bestowed. It is utterly impossible to make a case of bribery, without the idea of an equivalent being returned for the favor bestowed. Yet the Poland report gravely argues that there is no need to prove a motive for bribery, or that any one was bribed, in order to fix the crime of bribery on the person who bestowed certain favors on several Congressmen! This is a false and foolish conclusion. Even were it a case of *attempted*, but unsuccessful bribery, it still would be necessary to show the motive and indicate the persons on whom the attempt was made.

Two ideas seem to have been left out of thought, in examining the witnesses before the Poland committee. One is the par value of the Credit Mobilier Stock, and the other, the reason why it was given to Congressmen at a much less price? Each of these points was incidentally alluded to, but neither brought out clearly and fully. Yet these contained the secret of the actual crime.

As we cannot go behind the evidence, and must take the case as it stands, we are compelled to the conclusion that Ames, Brooks and such members of Congress as received the Credit Mobilier stock, knowing the real character and aim of that institution, are equally guilty. Their crime is, not that any attempted to bribe or were bribed, but that *all of them were united in attempts to swindle the Government and the bond and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad.* The evidence shows that their attempt was successful, and they stand today before the country as swindlers of the Government and of honest people. Look at the facts. These are, that while the Union Pacific Road was under contract, and could have been built for about $27,000 to $59,000 per mile, as the grades were light or heavy, the Credit Mobilier organization seized upon these contracts at prices ranging from $50,000 to $96,000 per mile—nearly double the necessary amount. And this Credit Mobilier Company was actually organized for this express purpose. The value of its stock all depended on these contracts. Aside from them, it was nothing at all. Inasmuch as the Government had bestowed franchises and subsidies that were about equal, mile for mile with the necessary cost of the road, all unnecessary increase of that cost was a swindle upon it. This increased cost was what rendered it necessary for the Government to become a second mortgagee; yet the proceeds of the first mortagages went directly to the pockets of these Credit Mobiliers. This was a swindle of the first mortgage bondholders. This extra cost of the road, too, has saddled upon it a debt so heavy that stockholders can get no dividends, and thus they are swindled. Hence Government, bondholders and stockholders are alike swindled, and the crime was committed by the Credit Mobilier. This, certainly, is a clear proposition.

Who comprise this Credit Mobilier? A small ring, made up of the chief officials of the Union Pacific Company and several members of Congress. The evidence shows that the stock was never on the market. Can any one believe that stock was privately circulated without those receiving it having some inkling of its nature and value? And as Ames is represented in the evidence as speaking of the stock as valuable, how was it possible for any one receiving it not to know that that value was comprised entirely in profits made out of the Union Pacific road? Knowing this, it was impossible for them not also to know that unusual profits must come from swindling Government and people. All this, which is directly deducible from the evidence, is farther strenthened by a number of significant circumstances. Those who received the stock were careful not to have it in their names or direct possession. Some held in the names of relatives, others had it left with bankers, still others merely received the proceeds. Why so chary? Again, as soon as investigation was broached, all sorts of attempts were made to explain, or wriggle out of the difficulty. And all this when the theory had not yet obtained that the mere holding of the stock was criminal. Why so sensitive? Palpably because these gentlemen knew, that the stock itself represented a swindle on the government. Does any one believe for a moment that a member of Congress who has honestly obtained possession of Pennsylvania Central stock would fear to admit it? Yet while the Poland report does not criminate these gentlemen, as to the manner of their obtaining the stock, they act the criminal in their every movement.

This is the case, briefly considered. We have only to say in conclusion, that those who received Credit Mobilier stock knowing its true character, ought to be expelled from Congress, on the broad and tenable ground that they were engaged in perpetrating a swindle on the Government and a portion of the people. This view of the case, also justifies the extreme measures on the part of the Government proposed by the Senate Committee. This Credit Mobilier was made up principally of the chief officials of the Union Pacific railroad. Practically, it was the management of the road itself; and this management joined in a swindle on the Government. This certainly goes far toward justifying extreme measures toward the road itself. There are, it is true, reasons why this should not be done. But there is no reason why the Government should not secure a thoroughly correct and economical management of the road whereby it shall be compelled out of its earnings to reimburse those swindled by previous corrupt management. We hope this will be done.

CATHOLICISM IN EUROPE.

The various changes that have been going forward in the Governments in Europe are not more singular than those which have been in progress relative to the standing and influence of the predominant Church. The frequency with which telegrams are sent, announcing disagreements and controversies between the priesthood, or the Papal power itself and the several Governments, will excuse a brief outline reference to the situation in several of the European Governments. We have not the space, of course, for details, but can only refer to generals. The empires of Germany and Austria, the kingdoms of England and Italy, and the republic of Switzerland, are arrayed in conflict against some of the pretensions of the Pope, while there is a strong probability that the republic of Spain, if it becomes firmly established, will also be opposed to Papal interference in its affairs.

While there was more or less of conflict between several powers and the Pope several years back—as that of Austria relative to the legality of civil marriages and of Italy because of her desire to possess Rome, the chief existing controversies may be said to date from the time of the Ecumenical Council, and to be based upon its celebrated decision in favor of Papal infallibility. This dogma was understood throughout Europe, not merely to be possessed of theological significance, but political as well. It was interpreted as a victory on the part of the Jesuits, and as designed by them to solidify and strengthen the Church against the growing intelligence and independence of the times. As a mere theological formula, few cared anything about it, provided its interpretation were rigidly confined to questions purely religious, and not political. Practically, the Pope had claimed infallibility in interpreting religious doctrines for centuries—and though one might decide differently from another, who had determined a given question years before, the decisions of each were, for the time being, practically regarded as infallible.

But it soon became apparent that this doctrine was to be obtruded upon the people of the several European States, with the view of compelling a closer allegiance of the Church, as against that to be given the State. More than this, movements were immediately developed to strengthen the hold of the Church upon old and young, by means of the ballot and the schools. The famous controversy with Bismarck grew out of the organized efforts of the Jesuits to control the school system of Germany. Women were secured situations in a majority of the schools of Germany, who according to a statement made by Bismarck to the German parliament, had their homes in convents or religious houses, and who were rigidly controlled by their superiors, and compelled to make daily reports of the manner in which they performed their duties. He claimed that under existing laws they practically had control of the children, and were catholicizing them, yet at the same time refusing to regard themselves as under State allegiance. He began his controversy by introducing a bill confining the selection of teachers to those who recognized a paramount allegiance to the State. This opened the battle, which ultimated in the expulsion of Jesuits from Germany.

In Italy two elements of hostility exist,—the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, and the confiscation of religious houses. The possession of Rome, as the capital of Italy, had long been the dream of the Italians, but so long as Napoleon was in power in France, it was not possible to realize it. With his downfall came the realization of the dream. The Pope feebly resisted, thundered his anathemas, and then shut himself up in the Vatican palace, a self-proclaimed prisoner. The Italian Government proclaimed its purpose not to interfere with the Spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope, offered him a liberal income, but announced its purpose to maintain political control of the conquered territory. The ill-feeling gendered has led to several significant results. The Pope has continually spoken in biting terms of Victor Emanuel, and the priests have attempted to control the elections and the schools. While they have been foiled in this, the Government, beginning in the outlying towns and cities, has at last in Rome begun to sell religious houses. It probably has been driven to this in part by the hostility of the priesthood, although its announced reason is that so much space and capital are absorbed in these structures, that to permit them to be untaxed and isolated would severely cripple the finances of the kingdom.

Austria is overwhelmingly Catholic in its religious faith; but even here controversies have sprung up between the State and the Church. A civil marriage act was passed, under which marriages solemnized by civil magistrates were legal, without reference to church consecration. This was demanded by the Jesuits, but the Government has maintained its ground, and the influence of the Church has been materially weakened. The controversy in Switzerland, which culminated a few weeks ago in the banishment of Mermillod, is quite peculiar. In 1819, the Swiss Government, with the view of freeing itself from foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, entered into a concordat with the Pope, whereby all authority on the part of that Church, within the confederation, was to be exercised by the Swiss Catholic Bishop of Lausanne and Friborg. A few years ago, M. Mermillod was appointed *Cure* of Geneva. Being of an ambitious turn of mind, he soon had himself made Bishop of Hebron *in partibus*, under which title he began to exercise Episcopal functions within the city, the Bishop of Lausanne not interfering. The Government remonstrated, and were coolly informed that Mermillod was practically Bishop of Geneva. The authorities dissented, referring to the concordat, but a Papal brief was immediately issued, formally detaching Geneva from the diocese of Lausanne. It is believed that the design of this *coup ecclesiastique* was to take from Geneva its fame acquired in connection with the Lutheran reformation, by making it the headquarters of a Catholic Bishopric. It is but just to say that even Catholics regard the movement with disfavor, as involving a breach of faith, while the Government went so far to expel Mermillod.

The trial of priests in Ireland for interfering with an election has come to nothing, and may be set down as involving nothing of political or ecclesiastical consequence. Spain has long been one of the strongholds of Catholicism, and it will be interesting to note the effect of the establishment of a Republic on its fortunes. While we do not believe the policy of the government will be of a persecuting nature, enough is known of the sentiments of the leaders to predict that as an organization it will receive little favor. Castellar regards it as the great power that has stood in the pathway of liberty in Europe, holding sentiments relative to the dominancy of the priesthood identical with those of Garibaldi. In the meantime Protestant movements have been inaugurated, looking to the evangelization of Italy. It was as much the mission of Gavazzi to this country to unify these efforts, as it was to gather means. We hear of similar movements having been projected in regard to Spain. That Protestantism and Catholicism will soon be face to face, in a struggle for supremacy in Europe, is among the immediate probabilities. If their efforts might assume the harmonious and friendly turn now shown in this city in the temperance agitation, how rapidly the condition of the people would be ameliorated!

A Devout Catholic Sues a Bishop—And is Excommunicated—He Dies from a Nervous Shock.

The Detroit *Union* tells the sad story of Mr. Patrick Bunbury, of Kalamazoo, who died recently from fright, superinduced by excommunication from the Church. Mr. Bunbury, it appears, lent $10,000 to one Father Lebel, to build a Catholic church in Kalamazoo. He mortgaged his farm to secure the money, and was assured he should suffer no pecuniary loss. The money was loaned in 1869, and it is claimed was done with the full approval of Bishop Lefevre, who subsequently died. His successor was also made acquainted with the facts and ratified the arrangement. Father Lebel suddenly died afterward, and it was then ascertained, it is alleged, that he had used some of the money for other than church purposes. The Bishop and the parish refused to return it, and Mr. Bunbury, fearing a foreclosure on his mortgage, brought suit against the money. He was immediately excommunicated, and the war was not removed until he withdrew the suit. The nervous shock sustained in the affair brought on sickness, from which Mr. Bunbury died.

The affair has created intense excitement in Michigan, and Senator Emerson has introduced in the Legislature a bill punishing by a fine of one to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment from one to five years, any Bishop or priest who shall excommunicate or threaten to excommunicate any member, to prevent him from commencing any suit or collecting any claim.

Frightful Disaster to Two Men.

Some headstrong explorers of the mysteries of Vesuvius recently undertook to satisfy their curiosity regarding the burning mountain by entering the crater, and in doing so disappeared forever in the gloomy void in which they are supposed to have suffered a terrible death. The victims of this frightful disaster were Jean Le Mieux, a Belgian, and Louis Schmidt, of Berne, Switzerland. They left their boarding house early in the morning in company with an experienced guide, having reached the summit of the volcano, Le Mieux called upon any one of the company to join him in going down the crater. Schmidt agreed to accompany him, and despite the remonstrances of their friends each took hold of the loops carried by the guides, and were lowered down to firm ground. Contrary to the advice of the practiced guides, they began to go their hold of the looped ropes and ventured into the darkness of the crater's recesses. Whether they were smothered with fumes of sulphur or missing a step were hurled into the unknown abyss of the volcano, can never be known, for the friends of the unfortunate men waited in vain for their comrades, and were finally compelled to abandon all hope of their respectance. The guides were lowered down repeatedly, and several of the excursionists went down as far as the ropes would allow, in search of the men, but nothing could be seen or heard of them, and they were given up as lost.

Manufactures in the United States.

The ninth census furnishes interesting data showing the extent of manufactures in the several States. There are 252,148 establishments, 40,090 steam engines, and 2,053,988 persons employed in manufacturing industries; the capital invested is set down at $2,118,247,069; wages paid annually, $775,621,593. The value of manufactured products for the year ending June 1st, 1870, was $4,232,625,892. The manufacturing interests are represented by the several States, as follows:

Alabama	$13,040,644	Missouri	$20,213,429
Arizona	185,410	Montana	2,494,511
Arkansas	4,629,234	Nebraska	5,738,512
California	66,594,556	Nevada	15,870,539
Colorado	4,832,820	N. Hampsh.	71,058,249
Connecte't	161,065,474	N. Jersey	169,237,722
Dakota	178,570	N. Mexico	1,489,868
Delaware	16,791,384	New York	785,194,651
Dist. Col'a	9,292,173	N. Carolina	13,921,327
Florida	2,685,403	Ohio	269,718,616
Georgia	31,196,115	Oregon	6,877,837
Idaho	1,047,625	Penna	712,178,941
Illinois	205,620,672	Rh. Island	111,418,574
Indiana	108,617,278	S. Carolina	985,809
Iowa	46,534,322	Tennessee	34,362,626
Kansas	11,778,823	Texas	11,517,302
Kentucky	54,625,909	Utah	2,343,019
Louisiana	24,161,905	Vermont	32,184,606
Maine	79,497,521	Virginia	38,364,322
Maryland	76,593,613	Wash. Ter.	2,851,052
Massachts.	553,912,568	W. Virg'a.	24,118,051
Michigan	118,304,676	Wisconsin	77,214,826
Minnesota	23,110,740	Wyoming	765,424
Mississippi	8,154,758		

The Bethlehem Murder.

The murderer of Mr. Monroe Snyder, at Bethlehem, Pa., is still at large. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict on Tuesday to the effect that the deceased came to his death by an effusion of blood on the brain, the result of injuries caused by some person or persons unknown. It is supposed that Mr. Snyder, after leaving the depot, started for home, reaching the bridge over the creek after nine o'clock, where he was attacked by a party who had followed or were lying in wait for him, and before he could defend himself; that he was struck with a bludgeon or sandbag, producing instant death, and that the body was then thrown over the side of the bridge, after which the murderer leaped over a low wall at the end of the bridge into a pig-pen, and, walking back through the snow to where the body lay, robbed him, and to make sure of death, stabbed him, but as no blood flowed it is evident that life was already extinct. The friends of the deceased offer a reward of $5,000, and the authorities $500, for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

A BETHLEHEM dispatch says the jury in the case of Monroe Snyder were called by District Attorney Loudan and Coroner Moser, of Lehigh county, to hear the testimony of several new witnesses.

ONE of the most cruel and outrageous cases of cruelty on record occurred in Marshall county, Kentucky, according to the Lexisburg *Gazette*, a week or two since. Two drunken men found a poor man barefooted, and procured a pair of horse shoes, and with hammer and nails proceeded to nail them on his feet, using their knives freely in paring the feet to make the shoes fit. One of the aggressors has left for parts unknown.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THERE are 177 inmates in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind.

A FARMER in Blair county has successfully raised winter pears on a maple tree.

WORK will be commenced on the Johnstown & Somerset Railroad as soon as the weather permits.

MRS. JOSEPH HOLTIGER, of Lancaster, has sued her husband, thirty years her junior, for desertion.

THE strike of the puddlers at the Pennsylvania Iron Works, Danville, still continues without show of early satisfaction and resumption of work. The puddlers demand $6.50 per ton, and the proprietors say they cannot afford it.

THE annual contest between the literary societies of Washington and Jefferson college will take place on March 19. The question for discussion is: "Should appointments in the civil service be determined by competitive examination?"

ON the 16th inst., the clothing of a little daughter of Mary L. Lanning, of Bridgeport, Fayette county, caught fire, and the unfortunate child was burned so badly before the flames could be extinguished that she died in a few minutes after the occurrence.

MICHAEL O'DONNELL, an employe of the Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, had his left hand terribly crushed and the little finger of his right hand mashed, on Saturday afternoon last, while engaged in oiling the machinery

Y GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

SOME progress is being made in the effort to secure new government buildings for this city. The Senate Committee on Public Buildings have agreed to appropriate three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose.

THE Convention being held in New York for the purpose of having the name of the Deity incorporated in the Constitution, seems to be principally under the control of Pittsburghers. Thus far, the movement has not made very remarkable progress, the prevailing idea being that this is a work of supererogation. If a real regard for and worship of the Deity were generally disseminated among the people, it would be better.

IT is evident that a strong effort will be made to bestow the same punishment on the other Credit Mobiliers as was adjudged to Ames and Brooks, unless the House will reconsider its vote of censure. We hope it will not reconsider, and that Ames and Brooks may not stand alone as black sheep. We fully believe that the censure of the two worthies named was secured upon a false issue, but inasmuch as they deserved it anyhow, let all who are in the same boat with them suffer equally.

A NOTICKABLE feature in taking of the vote of censure on Ames and Brooks was the course pursued by Elliott and Rainey, colored members. Both voted against censuring Brooks, and were warmly thanked by the censured member. While we have no clue to their reasons for this, the fact that their vote was cast in behalf of a person of an opposite political faith strongly argued in favor of its sincerity. There was quite a sensation when Brooks walked to these gentlemen, and warmly thanked them for their vote.

THE Kellogg Government in Louisiana has received a favorable vote in the Senate, the view being to recognize it till a new election can be had. The real contest will, of course, be over the rule prescribing the election itself. It has been the rule in Louisiana, for the party in power to exert a very decided influence upon the ballot, in outlying portions of the State, and the fear is that the Kellogg Government will not be remiss in looking after its own interests. Very likely. Yet as an election must be held, let every safeguard be provided, and make it as honest as possible.

THE fisheries bill has been finally acted on by Congress, and goes to the President for his signature. The Utah bill, which provides for the supremacy of the United States Courts over the local Courts, bids fair to become a law during the present session. This will complete the special legislation asked for by the President, and if the appropriation bills can be disposed of, Congress will have completed its work quite satisfactorily. The various investigating committees promise to get through with their work, so when Congress meets in regular session in December next, it will have a clear record, and new work.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes an interview between its reporter and Dr. Paine, in which the somewhat startling revelation is made that George O. Evans is in the State, and purposes to stand trial at Harrisburg. This is a very remarkable revelation, and will be agreeable as well, if any good result is to come of it. But the Doctor darkly hints that the trial will not reveal the full story of the special agent transactions, the reason being that there are prominent persons in the State implicated. Let us have the trial, and perhaps we can judge whether there is any covering up of crime being done. The people want to know the facts in this Evans case, and are anxious that the Treasury shall have restored to it the money believed to be illegally withheld.

THE *Dispatch* severely censures General Negley for his vote on the resolution of censure. It seems to infer that a negative vote argues affiliation with the censured parties. While we do not know what were the considerations that governed in General Negley's case, we can easily imagine it possible for persons to vote negatively from entirely proper motives. For example, it is a very open question whether bribery was resorted to at all; and whatever the nature of the guilt that attached to Ames and Brooks, precisely the same form of wrong doing is chargeable to others in Congress. Why punish two and let the remainder go? And as the real guilt was not mentioned in the Poland report, but in place of this one was charged with bribery when no one was indicated as having been bribed, there was room for honest doubt as to the propriety of charging guilt on any party whatever. We merely mention these as points that may be made. If General Negley voted under the influence of any of these ideas, there can be no doubt that he may have been entirely conscientious about it. We admit, there is another view to be taken. But the mere fact of a vote such as the General has given should not be too strongly urged against him without it is clear that the motive was wrong. We believe Ames and Brooks deserving of all the punishment they received, but not for the reason Poland gives.

THE report of the Senate Mobilier Committee may be set down as a clear and cogent presentation of the facts in the case, as developed by the evidence. The case of each Senator implicated is fully detailed. Logan and Wilson are exonerated of blame. Harlan, while relieved of all blame, so far as being influenced in his action as a Senator, is severely criticised for permitting Durant to bestow $10,000 upon him, and for using the money for election purposes. Patterson is found to be unqualifiedly guilty, and his expulsion is recommended. In traversing the facts in Patterson's case, the committee pursue a line of reasoning identical with that presented by us in yesterday's GAZETTE. His guilt, according to the committee, consists in the fact that, however innocent he may have been in receiving the Credit Mobilier stock, he retained it after he became aware of its real character. They claim, it is true, that the object of Ames in bestowing the stock upon him was to influence him favorably toward any legislation that might be needed by the Credit Mobilier, but they do not instance any case in which his vote or influence was exerted in behalf of that corporation. They recommend his expulsion,—not because he was bribed simply, but because he held this Credit Mobilier stock; and this, for the reason that it represented a swindling institution. This reasoning of the committee is clear and cogent. The case is a plain one, and the report is unanimously signed. Patterson, we judge, will be expelled, as this is unanimously recommended by the committee. This is right and proper. Yet can any one see the slightest difference between his case and that of several members of the House, who get off scot free? They received the stock, paid little or nothing on it, received dividends, and all this after they were made fully aware of the real character of the institution. Patterson, and the several House members who answer to the charge, deserve expulsion. The Senator will probably receive his deserts, —the members will wait till the people can get a chance at them.

GENERAL NEWS.

PROF. MCADAMS, of Edinburgh, announces the startling medical fact that ordinary wheat flour, when mixed with air in certain properties, becomes dangerously explosive.

ILLINOIS has given married women the right to be sued at law, instead of their previous humiliating condition of dependence on their husbands for the payment of their debts.

THE Chicago *Times* puts the solemn conundrum: "How can we escape fire?" The New York *Commercial Advertiser* answers: "The Gospel offers you every encouragement, but perhaps your 'best hold' is to get out of Chicago."

FORTUNE TELLING is to be made a criminal offence in the State of New York. In its most harmless form fortune telling is simply a means of swindling foolish people out of their money, while it has often been turned to worse purposes.

A COMMON epitaph in Arkansas cemeteries is: "We will meet in heaven, husband, dear." According to a western paper, this explains why the men of Arkansas are generally conducting themselves so as to go to the other place.

THE order of the Knights of Pythias, founded about nine years since, now has a supreme lodge, thirty-two grand lodges, more than twelve hundred subordinate lodges, and about one hundred thousand members. There is one lodge at the Sandwich islands.

AN eastern journal, never known to exaggerate, asserts that a rural visitor to Augusta, Me., who read the sign: "Look out for the locomotive" at a railroad crossing for the first time, climbed to the top of the pole, and, gazing up the track anxiously, wanted to know where it was.

"SUSAN," said a girl, looking out of the upper window of a grocery store, addressing another girl, who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to prayer meeting and been suddenly converted; so when you want lager on Sunday you will have to come in at the back door."

THE last census of Palestine shows a total Jewish population of 15,293 souls. Of these, 8,000 (more than half) live in Jerusalem, about 4,000 in Safet, 2,000 in Tiberias, and 800 in Hebron. The remainder, about 400, are divided between Acco, Jaffa, Haifa, Sichem, and Shefa-Amar.

TWENTY-TWO ladies of Savona, a village in Steuben county, N. Y., lately undertook to break up a billiard-room by going thither with their knitting and sewing to spend the evening, and their presence attracted such a run of custom that the proprietor has offered to pay them handsomely if they'll come every evening.

A VERMONTER is going into the business of raising bears for market. He gets a bounty of $15 for each one to begin with, the meat will bring $30, the skin $20, and the bear's grease will swell the total to $100, which, with a well stocked breeding farm, would yield more than a bare living.

THEY tell of a wealthy citizen of Providence who did not reward an honest brakeman for sending back his satchel, containing $20,000, which he had carelessly left in the car, but, on the contrary, scolded him for not keeping it until he called for it, and thus saving him the expense of twenty-five cents for expressage.

WILLIAM LEQUIEN, a noted Parisian beggar, who has for years appealed for charity in the streets by exhibiting the stumps of two amputated arms, was a few days ago brought to the bar of a police station on a charge of picking pockets. While eloquently declaiming against the imputation, he gesticulated with two sound hands, long profitably concealed beneath a loose coat.

THERMOMETERS were put into the Louisville High School last week for the first time, and Taylor, the colored janitor, exerted himself to the utmost to keep up the warmth to the desired standard; but all his efforts failed, and the rooms were cold. At the close of the school he went to Professor Chase, and said: "Mr. Chase, I'se gwine to try dem dar kumomicks one mo' day, an' if I can't keep dese room wa'am, I'm gwine to put de las' one in de stove and stick to de old plan."

PERSONAL.

SENATOR HAMLIN is reported to be worth $250,000.

MADAM LUCCA is said to have received $25,000 for her first week in Chicago.

COLONEL TOM SCOTT is said to control $870,000,000 worth of railways.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S granddaughter, Miss Post, was especially noted for skillful riding at a late fox hunt on the Roman Campagna.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES is the victim of a decision by the Louisiana Supreme Court, February 25th, declaring invalid the will under which she claimed property in New Orleans.

THE REV. C. MOLYNEUX, long known as a popular Evangelical clergyman at Brompton, London, has seceded from the Church of England and taken to a system of free preaching at St. James Hall.

MISS EMMILY FAITHFUL says she leaves for England April 5th with great regret. Her asthma has been so severe in the States that her physicians advise her immediate departure. She promises, however, farewell lectures in Boston, Brooklyn and in New York.

GEORGE SAND thinks that the late ex-Emperor Napoleon never deserved to be treated as either a monster or an idiot. As a private individual he had sterling qualities, and from her own experience she bears testimony to the sincere and generous side of his character.

MR. FESHINE SMITH, the advisor on international laws to the Japanese Government, has obtained notoriety by an ineffectual attempt to renounce his nationality as a citizen of the United States of America and become a "poor, ignorant, heathen Japanese."

PAUL HESSEL, the German Lutheran minister who was arrested by the London police for the great Corana street murder on Christmas Eve, and who, after a long examination, was honorably discharged, was on the 10th instant presented with £1,100, collected for him. On the 11th Mr. Hessel was entertained at a supper given by the London German Lutheran society. The Queen has sent a message to the Doctor expressing her sympathy with him and regret that he was subjected to such treatment as he received while in prison.

ABOUT the year 1832, when Gen. Taylor, afterward President of the United States, was in command of the fort at Dixon's Ferry, near where Dixon now stands, Jefferson Davis, who was Lieutenant in the United States service at that time, and serving under General Taylor, administered the oath to Abraham Lincoln, then a Captain in the volunteer militia of the State. Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, was a lieutenant and present at the time.

THE will of the late Jesse George, of Philadelphia, was admitted to probate on Wednesday. The will contains the following bequests: Pennsylvania Hospital, $20,000; in trust for the Yearly Meeting of Friends, $5,000; the Historical Society of Penna., $5,000; Colored Orphans' Home, $5,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons of Phila., $800; Association for the care of Colored Orphans, $850; Home for Destitute Colored Children, $800; Home for the Moral Reform of Destitute Colored Children, $500; Western Boarding School, $10,000; the Asylum, near Frankford, for the relief of persons deprived of their reason, $7,000; the Apprentices' Library Company, $500; interest on $1,000, to be paid to the deserving poor of Hestonville; the Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 112 North Seventh street, $1,000; Emlen Institute, for the benefit of children of African and Indian descent, $800; Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, $1,500; Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, $1,500; the Philadelphia Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 748 Catharine street, $2,000; Institute for the Instruction of Colored Youths, $2,000; for a library at Hestonville (if not paid before his death,) $30,000. The bequests to relatives aggregate $26,200, and the residuary estate is to be distributed among such institutions as the executors may select. The estate is valued at about $400,000.

OHIO NEWS.

DAYTON has five hundred and thirty-one drinking saloons and the Holly Water-works, and still she is not happy.

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER, wife of the poet, Joaquin Miller, addressed a fair sized and intelligent audience at the Opera House in Hamilton, on Friday evening last, on "Men and Women of the Pacific." Mrs. Miller is a native of Butler county.

MR. AUGUSTUS CHANDLER of Coshocton, on Thursday last met with an accident resulting in death under the following circumstances: He was cutting down a tree, and when he was about through, it is supposed he started to get a fence rail to push it over when the tree fell and caught him under it crushing him badly. The deceased was about seventy four years old.

ABOUT eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, some of the members of the family of Mr. Hugh McIntosh, a farmer living near Steubenville, on opening the door leading to the upper rooms, discovered that the house was on fire. Every effort was made with the means at hand to quench the flames, but all was unavailing. The entire building, except the outside walls, which were of stone, was consumed. Nearly all the contents were saved. Loss from one to fifteen hundred dollars, on which there was no insurance.

AT the steam saw mill of G. W. Thompson, near Ravenna, last Saturday, occurred the death of John Moore, an employee in the mill. He was in the act of pushing out the lumber car, and by some means he lost his balance and fell on the back of the saw, which caught both of his arms and tore them horribly. The saw was running slowly at the time, and carried him over to the front of the saw, and as he went over his head hit the top saw (which was standing still) over the temple, which caused his death about two o'clock of the same day, and up to which time he remained unconscious.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSOLIDATION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The consolidationists, it seems, have resorted to strategy. What Achilles and his veteran warriors failed to do by hard fighting, was accomplished when some cunning mind invented the Trogan horse. The battered champions of consolidation have been besieging us so long and so persistently, and their tactics have become so familiar, that we have been able heretofore to meet them successfully whenever their venerable crests appeared on the field. But now a new mode of warfare has been resorted to. The hard hitters have been ordered to the rear, and forth steps the gallant young ex-President of the Common Council, with the politeness of Lord Chesterfield in his demeanor, and a flag of truce in his hand. He addresses himself to no less personages than the Presidents of the Allegheny Councils, and having decorated these unassuming citizens with the title of "honorable," he proceeds to inform them and the bodies over which they preside, that a few weeks ago they *agitated* and brought the public mind to bear on the matter of consolidation.

It might be interesting to inquire how the Allegheny Councils agitated this subject. Did they fee a lawyer to draw up a consolidation charter, print it in handsome style with a margin broad enough to contain the notes and annotations of the combined wisdom of the two cities, decorate it with a flaming cover, and send it forth to stir up the dying fires of consolidation? Oh no. That is not their mode of agitation. They simply meet and pass resolutions instructing their representatives in the legislature to vote against consolidation. If this caused any agitation, it was in the minds of the consolidationists only. However the chairman of the committee having in his own estimation at least convicted our city fathers of the sin of agitation, and seeing them somewhat taken back by the delicious coolness of the soft impeachment, melts with pity at their forlorn condition, and taking a red-covered copy of the new charter from his pocket proceeds to reason with them:

"Gentlemen, your brethren of Pittsburgh—ever watchful of your interests—have framed a consolidation charter, to which they invite your earnest attention. It is true we have spent much time and research, and possibly some little money in getting it up, but still we fear that it may be imperfect, and we therefore ask you to appoint a committee to meet with us and intuse some Allegheny wisdom into the Pittsburgh document. We know that you have your little theories of political economy; your little ideas of municipal government, embody them in our charter, gentlemen, and welcome. You will take notice that we have left sufficient space for amendments and additions by your committee. Here is a page which might contain an oration by John Megraw, and on this one opposite might be placed a set of resolutions by Sam Hastings. Here is a space for George Riddle's views on finance, and turning over you will find room for a dissertation on sewerage by Charley Davis. You may insert here the parliamentary decisions of Messrs. Slack and McBrier, and there an after dinner speech by Postmaster Myler. And observe, gentlemen, this beautiful page intended for a frontispiece, ample enough to contain the portrait of his honor, Mayor Callow. Now you weep." But in all seriousness, gentlemen, we can afford to be generous, as witness our appropriations for the current year. So step up, shake hands over the new charter and welcome Allegheny's death that you may enjoy Pittsburgh's immortality."

It remains to be seen whether or not the Allegheny Councils will be "pleased with a feather and tickled with a straw." With a unanimity unusual in deliberative bodies, they have instructed their representatives in Harrisburg to oppose consolidation. Let those representatives be informed that Councils have appointed a committee to assist in framing a consolidation charter, and they will be justified in treating their instructions with indifference if not with contempt. The danger lies in appointing the committee. The writer of the open letter knows this well. He has not wended the intricate paths of Pittsburgh politics and gained no worldly wisdom. He invites you to meet with them, to assist in shaping the charter, to change, to amend, to insert, "and then" says he "oppose the main measure—consolidation—if you will." Had he been writer of open ideas as well as open letters, he would have continued thus: "But you will not oppose it. Having accepted our confidence, having joined hands with us in framing this charter, having added sections and amendments obtaining your views and theories, it becomes yours as well as ours, and consistency no less than courtesy will compel you to favor it."

But it has been said that it would be discourteous to refuse the appointment of a committee. Was it courteous to ask for a committee in the face of the recent action of our Councils? Or is courtesy to Pittsburgh to take precedence of justice to Allegheny?

We have not submitted to be bullied out of our municipal independence; let us not be flattered out of it. The political Molochs of Pittsburgh have battered at our gates for many years without effect; we are now assailed in a manner more graceful and humane by those whose tongues "drop manna and can make the worse appear the better reason." Jack Falstaff suspected Prince Hal of giving him medicines to make him love him. We fear the Pittsburghers have some such designs on us. But we give them notice that we will take none of their love powders. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

ALLEGHENY.

MCKEESPORT.

Puddlers Can do Without Whisky.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MCKEESPORT, February 27, 1873.

In your report of the proceedings of the meeting held at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny city, to discuss the "Local Option law" on Tuesday evening last, we find the following sentence, uttered by one Joseph Chiverton, a puddler, and it should be added also, a vender of villanous whisky, for such in truth he is doing business in the Ninth ward Allegheny.—*"It is impossible for a man in his work to do without whisky."* Now if Joseph was speaking as a rum seller, we would have nothing to complain of because we verily believe that they cannot do their work behind a whisky counter without the stimulus which the vile stuff imparts. But it was not as a doggery keeper, Joseph was talking but as a puddler, and relating the experience of *puddlers*, and it is for this reason that we complain; if he had confined his remarks as they related to himself we would not interfere with him. But Joseph undertook to speak for all puddlers and said, "it is impossible for a man in his work to do without whisky," which assertion we, as a portion of the numerous fraternity of puddlers, wish in the most emphatic and polite manner possible, deny and hurl back upon him the vile slander and infamous stigma he would endeavor to fasten upon us. We can and do perform our work without the aid falsely called for by Joseph, and we challenge him and we have no doubt he deals out to the dupes who frequent his rum hole at Wood's Run. If Joe Chiverton wishes to advocate the claim of rum sellers' in the future, let him do so as one of that class, and he will come nearer the truth than he did Tuesday night, when he knowingly and deliberately misrepresented a class of men among whom there are many as honorable, upright and steadfast temperance men as ever lived.

Signed by

David Richards,	John Waiters,
Morgan Thomas,	James Auburn,
David Haigh,	Thos. F. White,
Ivor Thomas,	Clark Woods,
Wm. Woods,	John Merit,
Wm. Walker,	George Speelman,
Samuel Lightner,	Robert Pastories,
Wm. J. Nolan,	Joseph Whitman,
Levi Donelly,	George Lightner,
James Lightner,	Joseph Hill,
Robert Robinson,	Benj. F. Larkins.

All of whom are puddlers employed at the McKeesport Rolling Mill.

BROWNSVILLE.

Railroad Projects—Brownsville to be on Railway Lines—Administrator's Sale of a Grocery Store—The Cold Snap, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 26, 1873.

RAILROADS.

The prospect for railway communication with the outside world is at present very flattering. Three lines are talked of, viz: Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, and the South Western Penn. Two of these lines we are confident will be built, and that at an early day, viz: The Baltimore and Ohio, and the South Western Penn.

BROWNSVILLE.

This ancient and, at one time in its history, anti-railroad town, we are assured will make no resistance, but will gladly welcome these noisy, cow-killing intruders.

SALE OF A GROCERY STORE.

The grocery store of Jas. A. Hartranft, deceased, was sold at public sale by E. F. Gibbons, administrator, February 25, 1873.

THE COLD SNAP.

The past few days have been extremely cold. The ground hog may yet redeem his character.

BRIDGEPORT.

Persons navigating the streets of Bridgeport at night, would do well to provide themselves with lanterns, as the progressive, penny-wise (?) City Fathers have denied us the luxury of lighted streets. This is getting back to the days of heathenish darkness. R.

Local Option and Our Assemblymen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Richland township, Allegheny county, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Some of the members of our State Legislature voted for an adjournment, and others *dodged* the vote, thereby defeating the supplement to our local option bill; therefore

Resolved, That we heartily condemn their action, and do hereby pledge ourselves not to help nominate, vote for, if nominated, any man, for a member of either house, who is not known to be a sound temperance man.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE for publication.

A LETTER from Jacksonville, in the southern part of Illinois, contains particulars of one of the most singular and horrible deaths on record, which occurred in the vicinity of that town on the 19th. It seems that on the day preceding one James Walker, a decrepit old man of some eighty or eighty-two years of age, whose mind had reverted to a condition of second childhood, left his home without apprising his family of his intentions, and wandered into the country. Nothing having been heard of him, search was made, and finally resulted in the discovery of his body in a pasture at some little distance from the town, in a horribly mutilated condition. The intestines had been torn out and eaten away, parts of the legs and the face had also been gnawed in a disgusting manner. There can be no doubt, from the circumstances under which the body was found, that the poor old man had wandered and lost his way, and, night coming on, had laid down to sleep, when he was attacked, killed, and devoured by hogs.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Law of Libel—Memorial from the State Editorial Convention—Subject of Representation Discussed—Philadelphia Defended by Allegheny and Erie Counties.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1873.

Memorials were presented respecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

The Law of Libel.

Mr. Henry G. Smith presented the following memorial from the State Editorial Convention, which assembled in Harrisburg on the 22d of January last:

The editors of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, feel the necessity of a change in the law of libel, by which at least an opportunity may be afforded in all prosecutions or actions for libel to give the truth of such libellous matter in evidence. Truth is the object of all investigation, or should be, and any law which interferes with its exposition is against sound policy.

The following copy of a resolution, which the Association unanimously adopted at its annual meeting in January, 1872, was reaffirmed at the session in January, 1873. We embrace in it this memorial for the purpose of showing the opinion of the Pennsylvania editors on the subject:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to pass such a law or laws as will permit defendants in all prosecutions or actions for libel to give the truth of such alleged libellous matter in evidence, in vindication and in justification of such offence alleged."

In pursuance of that resolution, application was made to the Legislature by a regularly constituted committee of the Association to procure the passage of a law or laws on the subject of libel, but the Legislature, in considering the subject, did not, as we believe, arrive at a conclusion in accordance with this public demand.

Therefore, we respectfully submit the question to the consideration of your honorable body, trusting that your action on the subject will be such as will meet with the public expectation and the approbation of the editors of the State.

The Association also directed us to say that if your honorable body should consider the proposition as contained in the resolution adopted by the State Editorial Association too broad and sweeping, they would suggest its modification by providing that acquittal should follow where the matter is shown to be proper for public information and published without malicious notice.

Sessions and Adjournment.

Mr. Mantor offered a resolution that from and after Monday, March 3d, the Convention shall hold two sessions daily—from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 P. M to 6 P. M.

On this the ayes and noes were called, the vote resulting—ayes 48, noes 37.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution, that the Convention shall adjourn *sine die* on the 3d day of June, which was voted down.

The Subject of Representation.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendment to strike out from Mr. Darlington's substitute for the Twentieth Section of the report from the Committee on Legislature the words "and no city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators."

Mr. Smith (Allegheny) felt that great injustice would be done to Philadelphia by the passage of the substitute of the gentleman from Chester. There was no thing of fairness in the proposition and he trusted that it would be rejected by the delegates composing this Convention.

Judge Walker—This is a government based upon the will of the people. I must obey the decision of the people. They will that we meet here to make organic laws for the State in which we live. Our large cities have been called ulcers, sores, on this floor. This government of ours is right, and I shall always sustain it so long as it is right, and I am astonished and mortified to hear gentlemen denounce this great city of Philadelphia as an ulcer. God send to Erie county just such an ulcer.

Mr. Wherry would vote that Philadelphia, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster and every other county in the State shall be entitled to the fullest representation in the Legislature.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Corson, Newlin and other members until adjournment.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE rapids at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wis., were recently frozen over for the first time since the settlement of that county.

THE Chicago and Alton Railroad bridge over the Illinois river is 1,175 feet long, and cost only $275,000. The bridge is iron, and is a most substantial structure.

AN old lady named Mascal, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, was found dead in her bed the other day. She was found sitting up, her clothes burnt off her body, and her pipe, which probably did the mischief, clutched in her fingers. Her age was seventy-five years.

THE origin of a fire in Auburn, N. Y., is attributed to the following strange cause: The glass of a window pane, through which a bullet was fired in the course of a shooting match, was melted by the sun, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of SYLVANIA AVENUE, from Sylvan avenue to Harwood avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of BATES STREET, from Wood street to Second avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of GREENFIELD AVENUE, from Hazelwood avenue to Monongahela river, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the court of Quarter Session within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of BATES STREET, from Wood street to Second avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxables in Pittsburgh," passed October 23, 1872, owners of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holder who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.

THOS. H. PHELPS,
City Assessor.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH, at 2 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with CASTINGS FOR SEWERS, to be delivered wherever needed within the limits of the city.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO BRICK MAKERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH, at 2 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with —— THOUSAND BRICK, to be equally hard in every size and form, as per sample in this office. Bidders will state the point of delivery.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

REGISTER DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, February 11 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF THIRTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS. You are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to the office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of 4th AVENUE, now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof interest will be charged against the property for the unpaid assessment, with interest, cost and fees.

THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873. City Attorney.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1873.

NOTICE.—ASSESSMENTS FOR GRADING, Paving and Curbing of TWENTY-SECOND STREET, from Mulberry alley to A. V. R. R., are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office up (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
MUNICIPAL HALL.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until 12 M. on Monday, March 3, for furnishing the city with STATIONERY for the ensuing year.

feb28 R. J. MCGOWAN, Controller.

Coroners Monthly Report.

The following are the Inquests held by Coroner West during the month of February:

February 3d. Thomas McCarthy, Barney McCurry, Charles Offee, Michael Reynolds, Patrick Mowley, John Sheridan and Anton Bachter—Killed in the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, by an explosion of boilers at the American Iron Works on February 3d.

February 4th. Patrick Stack. Accidentally run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Turtle Creek Station.

February 5th, Cornelius Lofits. Died from a wound inflicted with a knife by Frank Russell, on the night of February 1st, at Sharpsburg.

February 5th, John Grishauser. Found drowned in the Ohio river opposite to Manchester.

February 5th, John George Hilyer. Died of heart disease, in the Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 6th, Frank Gallaher. Suicide by drowning while laboring under insanity, near McKeesport.

February 10th, Isaac Miller. Accidentally run over by a freight train on the West Penn Railroad, Eighth Ward, Allegheny.

February 12th, James McKean. Died of injuries received from the explosion of a carbon oil lamp, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

February 15th, V. Guy Wise. Killed February 17th, by being accidentally struck by express train going east on Pennsylvania Railroad, near Spring Hill station.

February 23d, Edward McGuire. Killed by being accidentally run over by a freight train on West Penn Railroad, near Etna station.

February 25th, Philip Dolan. Fractured skull by falling on pavement in Spring alley, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 26th, Catharine Rogers. Died of heart disease, Fourteenth ward.

February 26th, John Buckley. Suicide by shooting at Red Lion Hotel, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 27th, Daniel Truxall...Died from injuries received by being accidentally struck on the head by a piece of ice thrown from flywheel in Reese, Graff & Co.'s mill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FOR THE HAIR.
Geranium Pomade,
Heliotrope Pomade,
Millefleur Pomade,
Violet Pomade,
Castor Oil Pomade,
Mignonette Pomade,
Quinine Bal-am Pomade,
Honey Suckle Pomade,
Myrtle Pomade, &c.,
IMPORTED BY
SIMON JOHNSTON
fe28 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

Blackmailer Brought to Grief.

A blackmailer was brought to signal grief by a courageous lady of New York the other day. He had written her a letter threatening to expose her to public abhorrence, which letter she wisely showed to the police. At their advice, she appointed an interview with the blackmailer, paid him the price demanded as the condition of suppressing his mendacious slander, and then quietly gave him in charge to an officer who was in wait for him. The bold and vigorous conduct of a clergyman upon whom a woman attempted to levy blackmail, last summer, had the effect of seriously injuring the business of trading on the nervous people. The recent attempt, which was so neatly frustrated, is the first one of the kind which has lately been heard of.

THE aggregate of appropriations by the present Congress will be about $190,000,000.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Rheumatism and Gout Remedy,
The finest and best preparation in town. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

Lubin's celebrated Perfumes, Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes, Lorer's celebrated Perfumes, Lowbin's and Condray's Genuine Soaps, Cogate's Bazin's and Hall's Oil Palm, White Castile, Mottled Castile,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh Water Committee for the following supplies, up to MARCH 20, 1873. All contracts to commence April 1st, 1873, and to continue to April 1st, 1874, (at the option of the

HOME NEWS.

BLOWN UP.

Burglars and Gunpowder—An Attempt to Explode a Safe Proves Disastrous to a Building.

The town of Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about six miles from the city, has suffered for some time from the depredations of thieves, whose tastes were differently displayed from overcoats and chickens to the contents of safes and till. Early yesterday morning, however, the thieves met with such a scare which will probably prevent further operations for the present. About three o'clock a terrific explosion aroused the citizens in the vicinity of Burgess Hill's office, and suggested earthquakes, boiler explosions, and kindred pleasantries. An investigation showed the office of the justice to be utterly demolished, as if it had recently participated in a nitro-glycerine explosion. It did not require much time to learn the cause of the disaster. An attempt had been made to blow open the safe in the office, which was done as effectually as the most sanguine burglar could have anticipated.

The office is a small one story frame structure, nearly new, located on Main street, and back of the depot, and opposite the Chartiers Hotel. Besides being used as the office of the Burgess, the place is used as the meeting place of the borough Council and the office of the Building and Loan Association of the place. A temporary partition had been run across the office, and the back room thus formed was occupied as a jewelry store by a Mr. Rees. A large safe stood in the Burgess' office, around which had been the object of the tremendous demonstration.

The operators, in their anxiety to do the job thoroughly, had overcharged the safe, and when the match was applied the safe was not only blown open, but absolutely blown to pieces. A large and costly desk standing near the safe will now make good kindling wood, while as for the partition—it was shattered too much even for toothpicks. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that those burglars didn't wait to examine the contents of that safe.

THAT WIFE POISONING CASE.

Nunns, the Spposed Murderer, in Custody.

On Tuesday evening, by advice of District Attorney Bayne, Mr. John Cribbs, of Johnson's Station, made information against William Nunns, before Mayor Blackmore, charging him with the murder of his wife on information received, and a warrant was issued for the arrest. Detective Dressel and Wm. Wylie of Parnassus, started for him at New Castle, where it was learned he was, but from there he had gone to Steubenville, not waiting for the officers. In Steubenville he was spotted by the police as a suspicious character, and a telegram was sent to the Chief of Police of that city to Mayor Black, more stating he was there and wanted to know what to do about him. An answer was returned telling the Chief to arrest him, which was done yesterday morning, by officer Worthington, that chief who also sent word of his capture to Chief Irwin. Detective Wilmot was sent after him, and he arrived with his man last evening, when he was placed in cell No. 2, in the Central Station.

Nunns was very communicative last evening to reporters. He does not deny giving his wife the carbon oil, neither does he deny he wrote and gave the letter to Mr. Wylie. He says his wife has been suffering nine years with consumption. If an examination of the stomach is made it will be cleared. He says he left after making all arrangements for her funeral, but he had no money, and went to collect some in order to defray expenses. He says he can make it clear to the Grand Jury. Altogether his statements were given somewhat flightily and rather contradictory, as he seemed to be suffering considerably from mental excitement. He will probably have a hearing this morning.

AXXIOUS TO DIE.

A Man Makes Four Attempts to Shoot Himself—Domestic Trouble the Alleged Cause.

Last evening a few minutes before eight o'clock, a little scene occurred in the Allegheny Mayor's office, which created some excitement, and for a time considerably relieved the general monotony which there usually prevails. A man had just retired, leaving Clerk Irwin in charge of the office, when a middle aged man stepped into the private office and asked for a sheet of paper. His request being complied with, he scribbled a few lines, then putting his right hand into his pocket, drew a revolver. Just at this instant a young man who had followed him, came forward and attempted to wrest the weapon. He scuffled awhile, and finally the young man, with the assistance of half a dozen gentlemen secured the revolver, when the would-be suicide was locked up.

From explanations that followed, it appeared that the man was G. W. Atkins, who formerly kept a shoe store on Federal street, Allegheny, but recently has been residing in Butler, but removed to the city a few days ago. He gave "domestic grievances" as the cause of his action. The young man, his son, stated that in coming down street, the father had made four attempts to kill himself, but had been each time prevented him. The father, when in the cell, expressed a determination to kill himself within twenty-four hours.

THE BETHLEHEM MURDER.

Some Additional Developments—A Material Witness Found.

The murder of Mr. Monroe Snyder in Bethlehem township, will be remembered by our readers, as full particulars have been given of the terrible deed, in the GAZETTE, as far as they were ob tained. The murder has been wrapped in a cloak of the darkest mystery, one not having appeared who was a witness of the terrible tragedy. However, it now turns out that the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of this city, was on his way to New York to attend the Convention that was to prepare an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, acknowledging God, stopped at this place. He saw three men strike Mr. Snyder and afterwards throw him over the bridge. He gave this information, and consequently he was detained as a very material and important witness, thus not getting a chance to attend to his business in New York. His evidence may clear up the mystery. The inquest has been ordered to be re-opened in order to take the evidence.

Attempting a Compromise.

Yesterday morning a joint conference meeting of coal operators and miners was held at the office of Thomas Fawcet, on Water street, to effect a compromise in regard to the size of the screens. The bolt iron which was ordered was taken up, and the first section, fixing seventy-six pounds of merchantable coal as one bushel, and two thousand net as one ton, whether nut or lump coal, was first considered. Some few objected to the size of screen, who said that it did not define what merchantable coal is. The miners, on the other hand, held that if the coal can be sold at all it is mechantable. This section was then laid over, but the second section, providing that the cars shall be branded by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, was agreed to. The next section, which provides that disputes shall be referred to the Sealer of Weights and Measures for settlement, was also agreed to. The committee was unable to agree upon the size of the screen, and adjourned without coming to any satisfactory conclusions on the real points as issue.

The Washington County Homicide.

In the Alliogham murder trial yesterday, several witnesses testified to having been at the Station on the afternoon of the murder. Mrs. Truax testified that Briceland came to her house near Paris Crossing at supper time on December 4th; that he went to bed there about nine o'clock; leaving his coat, hat and boots in the room in which she slept; that between twelve and one o'clock she got awake, and saw the coat in the same place, at which time she also heard Briceland snoring and gritting his teeth,she door between the two rooms being open; that he took breakfast there the next morning; that when she got up in the morning his boots, which she had greased the previous night, were still on the hearth, and that she noticed there were no marks of mud on the grease or on the soles. This witness took up all the morning session, and her cross examination consumed nearly all the afternoon. No new facts have been elecited. Detective Cupples was telegraphed for yesterday to give additional evidence. He left in the afternoon.

Another Counterfeiter in Custody.

Yesterday morning Detective Peader arrived in the city from Forrest county, having in charge "Boston" Buck, a counterfeiter, and alleged dealer in counterfeit money. Buck was a colleague of Gilbert, who is now in jail, being committed there after the trial a few days ago. They made the money at Parkers Landing, and in the hearing of Gilbert, testimony was adduced implicating Buck. Assistant District Attorney Adams accordingly sent Officer Pender in search of him, and Buck was found about twenty-six miles above Tionesta, in the wilderness of Forrest county.

The moulds which the men used for making five, ten, and twenty-five cent pieces together with about half a pound of the metal used for the latter, was taken from a cave in the rear of Gilbert's house, at Parkers Landing. Buck will have a hearing this morning.

....A fire occurred in Monongahela City on Tuesday morning, by which a large part of "Jones Block" was destroyed, involving a loss of about $16,000. From the Monongahela *Republican* we learn that the losses are distributed as follows: "Isaac Jones, $8,000; J. De V. Hazard & Co., $3,200; Thomas Wilson & Co., $2,200; R. C. King, $350; M. Bowman & Son, $500; Stephen Applegate, $500; James C. Marlin, $100; Robert Nelson, $100; Miss Lizzie Glinsinon, $500. Messrs. Devore & Walker hold insurance for Wilson & Co., $2,000; Applegate, $3,000; Bowman & Son, $6,500. M. E. Taggart holds for Jones, $5,000; King, $3,500; Nelson, $500; Hazzard & Co., $2,000. Martin and Miss Glikson have no insurance." The fire, it is thought, originated from burning soot dropping through an old flue into the cellar.

....The Rev. Dr. Preston will have the sympathy of his multitude of friends in the bereavement occasioned by the loss of his consort, Mrs. Caroline S. Preston, which occurred last evening. Mrs. Preston had attained the venerable age of seventy years, when she was "garnered by the reaper." She was a lady of rare excellence of head and heart, and one who for her sympathetic nature, her kindly disposition and her mental culture, and christian grace, had won the highest respect and esteem of all who were privileged to enjoy her acquaintance.

The Attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of Mr. Hunniston & Co., of the National Colony, to be found in our other columns.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:3yW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s wareroome, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary stop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Pittsburgh Female College.

If you have a daughter to educate and desire to find a first-class school for her, do not fail to read the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Female College. The College has for years lead every College in Pennsylvania, and deservedly ranks with the best schools for ladies in the United States. Indeed but few can claim to be its equal.

The buildings are large, well lighted and ventilated, finely located, and finished in good style. The course of study is well selected, and the methods of teaching thorough. Every department is made a specialty and supplied with special teachers. Five teachers are employed in the music department, and twenty-five in the different departments. The discipline and moral tone of the school are the best. Added to all this, the charges are claimed to be less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. The spring term will commence March 26. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

A Man Blows Out His Brains at the Red Lion Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a pistol shot was heard in one of the rooms of the Red Lion Hotel. A servant girl ran to see from whence it came. In room No. 1 she found lying in the bed, weltering in his blood, John H. Buckley, a resident of Rochester. Alongside of him lay a single-barreled Smith & Wesson pistol, and a box of pistol cartridges stood upon the table. No motive could be assigned for the rash act, except that the deceased had been drinking for some time past, and that he was laboring under a depression of spirits. He was connected with a foundry at New Brighton, with his father-in-law. He leaves a wife and two children. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any readers of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they produce all kinds of spring, all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons of great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the afflicted parts, or a few drops of it in hot water or sugar, will afford immediate relief, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swelling, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere recommended as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses or cattle it is infallible. TTHS&S.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

The New York money market has been somewhat disturbed in the past few days by the rumor of large failures in various sections of the country, especially in the south and west. It is useless—nay, unwise, to say the least—for us to shut our eyes to the fact that there are dangers ahead in the commercial world which threaten to lead to very serious results. Too much of the business of the country is done on credit; too much prices down, and as a natural consequence business was checked; how the matter will turn out it is impossible for us in this writing to fore-tell, but we think we are safe in hazarding the assertion that they will not altogether carry their point. Business generally, of this class of stock, particularly those who have anything good, will not submit to much of a reduction, if they cannot get what is a solid foundation of real capital. The tightness of the money market tends to destroy all credit that is not based on capital invested. Hence it is, that the long continued stringency in all our money centers, with no hope of relief from favorable legislation, may well cause serious alarm for the future. The part of wisdom will be for all manufacturing interests to avoid making extensive arrangements for additional extension of business, on *credit;* but such increase of business ought only, in these circumstances, be made on actual capital invested—and not *on borrowed capital.* Some of our financiers imagine that a great financial crisis is approaching. Whether their opinions are correct or not, it is evidently well for all to act on the old adage that "forewarned is for-armed" and to keep all business well in hand.

Our readers, interested in New York stocks will have noticed the late heavy tumble in Pacific Mail, the cause of which we mentioned yesterday. It is currently reported that $1,000,000 were spent by the Company about a year since, to influence Congress in favor of a subsidy. Be this true or not, it is evident that because legislation adverse to the Company. Another reason for the decline is the reported heavy losses in the destruction by storm of the wharves and other property of the Company at Portland. The price to-day opened at 62 and closed at 63, an advance on the closing prices of yesterday.

Erie is also the subject of an investigation by the New York Legislature, and as a consequence lively changes are looked for during the week—very soon, with a probability that lower figures will be reached. Western Union, too, has undergone rapid changes in the past few days, and to-day opened at 86¾ and closed at 88⅝. The fight between the bulls and bears in this stock has been very severe, the bulls during the past few days have been that the bears gained the mastery. The balance of the list has been fitful all day, alternately advancing or receding, so all prices are unsettled.

Our money market remains about the same as reported yesterday. Money is still in good supply and all first class business paper is readily placed at current rates. Banks generally are able to accommodate their customers, and some have spare balances for the purchase of outside paper.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1873.

The day in Wall street opened with considerable excitement and uneasy feeling, but closed with a better tone and marked recovery from the depression of yesterday. Reports circulated in the forenoon of the embarrassment of a prominent operator, understood to be the President of the Pacific Company, had a general shaking in of loans on him, and also rapid delivery of stock to his principal broker firms. Both met all liabilities, amounting to millions of dollars, promptly, and gave unqualified assurance of their ability to meet all contracts yet to mature. Not a single failure was reported, and an improved tone set in, lasting until the close. Money was easier, and as a result of during the greater part of the day, the rate ranging from 1-32 with interest to 3-16 and interest, with a few loans at ¼ per day; but there was a decided relaxation before three o'clock, and the rate declined to 1-32, then to 1 gold, and finally to 6 per cent, currency with 60⁷ per annum as closing figures. Sterling dull and heavy; 108¼@108⅜. Gold declined from 111¼ to 111⅛, but closed at 111⅜ @111¾. Loans 7 per cent. and 3-64 for carrying. Clearings $75,000,000. Treasury disbursements $186,700. Bids for Government gold about $4,000,000, at 114 61-100@114 77-100; awards $1,500,000, at 114 63-100@114 77-100. Governments were slightly easier and less active. In State bonds Tennessee's and South Carolinas were weak, and lower; others steady. Railroad bonds were moderately active. Stocks were active and excited throughout the day, with wide fluctuations, though less so than yesterday. The market opened unsettled and feverish, some stocks advancing, while others declined 1@4 per cent. This was subsequently recovered, and in some cases the advance was more than the decline, the market closing very strong. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, having secured the C. C. & I. C. Road, is, it is said, now quietly buying up C. C & I. C., and will give them connection not only with Chicago, but other important points in the west and north-west. The Hartford & Erie directors to-day agreed upon a programme not yet made public. Daniel Drew was chosent President of the Quicksilver Company.

GOVERNMENTS. U. S. coupons of '81, 118¼; 5-20s '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 116¼; the new '65s, 114½; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116¼; new 5s, 113⅝. Ten-forties, 103. Currency sixes, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¼; Tennessee 80; do old, 80; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 30; do new, 17½.

STOCKS.—Canton 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 89¾; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co., 80; American Merchants Union Express, 65; United States Express, 71¼; Pacific Mail, 61¾; N. Y. Central, 102⅞; Erie 65¾; do preferred, 78; Harlem, 129½; do preferred, 120⅝; Michigan Central, 107¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Northwestern, 80½; do preferred 89½; Rock Island 113¾; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 53½; do preferred, 109¼; Wabash, 73¼; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110¾; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Panama, 405½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Berlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 114; Union Pacific, 34⅜; Central Pacific, 103⅝; Union, 86½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101; Hartford & Erie, 8¾; Bankers' Bills, 108¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to mention in quotations; $1@1.50 per bbl. for common to fair, and $2.00@2.50 for choice to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEANS—Sales reported at $2.50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 28@30, and extra would bring 32. Common and medium grades continue dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand.

BROOM CORN—Quotable at 4@5 for fair to good red, 5½@6 for prime green, and hurl, 6½@7.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16 to 16½ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, 2.75@ $3 per doz; 2 lbs., $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50 to $2.75.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing trade, but no change in prices: standard brands of Goshen, 17 @17½.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 3½@5 cents. Peaches, halves, 7@8. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, as the market is unsettled, and buyers are apprehensive that present prices cannot be much longer sustained; we continue to quote at 25@28.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak, but there is no change whatever to make in quotations: Spring wheat, $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8.50 for choice Minnesotas; and $9@9.25 for fair to choice red winter. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue large, and the market is quiet, and prices unchanged; $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. There is no change in Oats, but as noted in our last report, there is more inquiry, and the feeling on the part of holders is rather firmer; we continue to quote common black at 40@42, mixed at 42@43, and prime white 44@45. Corn is in rather better demand, and firmer; we were reported a sale of 5 cars of prime shelled at 52—may be fairly quoted at 50 on track and 52 free in elevator. Ear Corn is unsettled with sales reported all the way from 50 to 55. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 90. Barley; .85 to 90 for Spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still reported firm, and prices tending upward. The New York Shipping List, in referring to the offering of the Ontario's cargo, 20,346 bags, says that her samples attracted considerable attention, and were sold in quite a number of buyers, but as her cargo cost from 19 to 22 cents, laid down here, buyers exhibit considerable hesitation, and so far only 5,000 bags have been sold. The same paper also says that the total visible supply, although increased, is but 150,734 bags, and it is this with the high cost at Rio, which gives holders so much confidence. Sugars continues quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of Syrups and Molasses.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 12c Powdered, 12c; A Coffee, 11¾c; B, 11¾c; Ex. C, 11½c; C, 11c; Prime Rio, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25¾@26; Roasted, in lb packages 28c; Iouse, 27c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@76.

HAY—Baled is reported a shade firmer in consequence of an increased demand, but prices are unchanged, ranging from $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged; Bran 85@90cts. Seconds $14@14.10. Middlings $14.20@14.30.

ONIONS—In steady demand, and prices are sustained, $6@7 per barrel.

POTATOES—Still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard in tres, 9½c; half bbls, 9¾c; cans, 10¾; Pigs Feet in half bbls, $3.50; all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons of great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is unchanged at $5.50@6 Timothy, $3.50@4, and Flax at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93c cts.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts up to this time have been light, unusually so, and the indications are that they will continue during the week, as the week's work the arrivals from Sunday up until six o'clock this morning footed up but 46 cars through stock, and 33 against we should have had 100 head, as during the corresponding time last week. Business has also, as might be expected, been considerably restricted, the sales up until noon today footing up 480 head, against, if we remember correctly, about the same time last week. Sellers, in view of the very light supply, are holding at an advance of about ¼ to ½c per lb, and the most of the sales that have been made at prices, but buyers are very shy, as the eastern markets were no better, and they don't seem inclined to pay the extra prices asked. There was an average attendance of Philadelphia buyers, but they have bought very sparingly as yet, and the sales on New York account up until noon to-day did not exceed half dozen cars. McConville and Joshua Holmes, are the only New York buyers that have been here this week writing; Peter Jackmen and Julius Voetter are here, but they have not invested as yet in a single bullock.

EXTRA 1,500 steers may be quoted at 6¾@6¾c; prime 1,400, 6@6¼c; prime 1,300, 6@6¼; good 1,100 @1,200, 5½@5¾; good 900@1,000, 4¾@5. Sale of 34 head 1,340 steers at 6.66—⅛ to ¼ more than they would have brought last week. In good 20 cars sold at 5¾; and 15 good 1,300 bulls at 4.10. It is difficult at this writing to foretell how the market will wind up, but the indications at present are unmistakeably in the sellers favor.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep is reported light and mostly common in point of quality; and while the market is fairly active, it is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Prime heavy hogs, such as were bought to Philadelphia last week, may be quoted at 5.50 to 5.90 and very scarce; a salesman remarked at noon that he believed that if he had 60 extra that he could have sold them and filled the even 6 cents. Light hogs, commonly demonstrated Yorkers, may be quoted all the way from 4.75 to 5.25, according to quality.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue light, and, as noted in our report of Wednesday, the market is firmer in regard to prices, as compared with last week, the reports were very conflicting. Some salesmen reported a scarce and active demand, and decent butcher stock selling at an advance of from ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb; others, that the feeling was a shade better in consequence of the very limited supply, but that prices are not quotably higher; others, again, while admitting that the "run" is very light, claimed that the heavy receipts during the past two weeks, and overstocked condition of the eastern meat markets, causes the market here to rule dull. These are the views entertained by some of our salesmen, and we leave them for what they are worth.

Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations: extra 1,200@1,500 steers, 6@6¼; prime 1,100 @1,200, 5.75@5.75; good 1,000@1,100, 4.50@5; stock cattle 800@1,000, 3.50@4; mixed and rough, 3@4.

HOGS.

The arrivals of prime heavy hogs continue light, and with a steady demand prices are firm, though not quotably higher. Light hogs are in undue supply and the market as compared with the early part of the week, is dull but not lower. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 5.80@5.90; and Yorkers range all the way from 4.75 to 5.25, according to quality.

SHEEP.

The market since the date of our last report, has undergone no material change, prices were on a shade better on Monday and Tuesday, but, since then, under the influence of increased receipts, the feeling has been rather weak. Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations: Extra coarse, 95 to 100 lbs., 5.75 to 6.00; Extra, 85 to 100lbs., 5.50 to 5.75; Fair to good, 75 to 85 lbs. 5.00 to 5.25; Common, 70 to 75 lbs. 4.50 to 4.75.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1873.

The market continues weak and a little nearly for first grades and refined, and very much so compared with yesterday, have still further declined. Crude was quoted at $2.15@2.10 per bbl. with sales reported at the latter rate outside, equal to about 5¾ cents per gallon here. Refined quoted nominally at 18¾ on spot; March, 19; April, 19¼. On cars here, 15¾@16.

The New York Shipping List of Wednesday says: The continued scarcity of tonnage and high rates of freight interfere to a serious extent with the current export trade, and though a good many vessels have been taken up, it is feared that the next thirty to ninety days at somewhat lower rates than are now current, buyers hesitate to enter upon fresh contracts, and in consequence prices are unsettled with sales reported all the way from 10 to 15 cents, and the feeling is weak. Refined quoted nominally at 18¾ on spot; March, 19; April, 19¼. On cars here, 15¾@16.

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Oil barrels continue dull, but prices are without quotable change; coopers make $1.55, city barrels, 9 lb. hoops, $1.50@1.55; 10 lb. hoops, $2 @2.05.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Shipping List says: The arrivals of seven hundred tons on a very dull market has caused a slightly easier feeling in Scotch Pig, and some parcels have been taken at a shade under previous quotations. Business on the part of importers is confined principally to small parcels for consumers, for which full prices are realized. Eglinton $34@35, Glengarnock $36, Gartsherrie $60, and Coltness $62.50, we understand that $59 was offered for a lot of Gartsherrie but refused; sales also reported of 500 tons of ex ship, at $56; and 76 do. Eglinton $54, both time. For American Pig there is a fair inquiry for No. 1 and No. 2, and some sales reported at $50 for the former and $48 for the latter. New English Rails are very quiet—at one time and again at one time, scarcely nominal; old English are generally held at $58 for T., and $60 for D. H., small lots only being obtainable, the latter figure closing very strong. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, having secured the C. C. & I. C. Road, is, it is said, now quietly buying up C. C & I. C., and will give them connection not only with Chicago, but other important points in the west and north-west. The Hartford & Erie directors to-day agreed upon a programme not yet made public. Daniel Drew was chosent President of the Quicksilver Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $49.50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4.2-10c per lb, and nails at $5.25 per keg.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The market continues inactive. Dealers are anxious to push sales, but buyers are not inclined to purchase at what they consider high prices. We notice no further decline, but a weak and unsettled feeling prevails. Advices from London and Liverpool are not very encouraging to holders of wool, and there is also a still greater anxiety to reduce stocks. Mr. James Lynch advertises 2,000 bags Western Super to be published sale on the 28th inst. The sales here comprise 28 bales Mexican at 24 cents; 13 do, Colorado, 19¾; 2,000 lbs. Fall California, 32; 40 bales scoured do. 75@80; 155 do. Montevidia, 65 do. Buenos and Montevideo, 4,500 lbs. Noils, 50 bales Cape, and 200 bags Texas, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The market remains in the same unsatisfactory state noted at the close of our last review. Holders, however, take a more favorable view of the situation, and, while not exactly predicting an early advance, are of the opinion that prices have about reached their lowest point. We quote: Pennsylvania and Ohio, super Saxony fleece, 63@68; full-blood merino fleece, 60@63c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece 56@58c; half-blood fleece, 50@56c; common and quarter-blood fleece, 50@55c; common fleeces, 47@50c; tub-washed, 62@67c; unwashed, 35@45c.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—LEWIS—On Tuesday, February 18, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Clinton, Pa., by Rev. D. R. McKnight, Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Washington county, Pa., and Miss MOLLIE J. LEWIS.

MCCOY—LYTLE—On Thursday evening, February 20, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Chichester, Mr. HARLEY W. MCCOY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss IRENE M. LYTLE, of Altoona, Pa.

HAMNETT—BRIGGS—On Thursday evening Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain Thomas W. Briggs, by the Rev. F. Stower, CHAS. J. HAMNETT, M. D., and Miss MARY MELISSA BRIGGS, all of Baldwin township.

MILLER—HUSTON—On Monday, February 24th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. M. Weis, Mr. GEORGE L. MILLER, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY A. HUSTON, of Latrobe, Pa.

COWLEY—BUCHANAN—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. E. Swift, Mr. JOHN COWLEY, of this city, and Miss MOLLIE BUCHANAN, of Allegheny.

DIED.

GILL—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, February 21, 1873, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. MAGGIE GILL, wife of Henry C. Gill, formerly of this city.

JONES—At the residence of H. L. stiles, Esq., (in charge), Oakland, February 22, 1873, at 11½ o'clock P. M., FRANK, youngest son of Harry C. and Anna Jones, aged 2 years and 5 months.

OXLEY—On Saturday evening, February 22d, at 8:20 P. M., JOSEPH R. OXLEY, aged 35 years and 2 months.

MCINTYRE—On Monday morning, February 24, 1873, CARRIE GAYCHELL, daughter of John and Kate McIntyre, aged 2 months and 12 days.

GRAHAM—On February 25, 1873, at the residence of her parents, Philipsburg, Beaver co., Pa., HANNAH M., daughter of Lafayette and Mary Graham, in the 16th year of her age.

STOTLER—On February 15, 1873, at San Jose, California, H. M. STOTLER, Esq.

BAKEWELL—On Wednesday afternoon, February 26, NANNIE, only daughter of Benjamin P. and the late Euphemia Campbell Bakewell.

FERGUSON—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., MARSHALL T. FERGUSON, in the 26th year of his age.

DONNELL—On Wednesday, February 26, 1873, Mrs. SUSAN DONELL, wife of John Donnell, aged 61 years.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Snowing all day, and butchers buy more freely, fearing blocked roads. Cattle: receipts yesterday and to-day 2,400 head, making 6,800 head since Saturday, against 8,100 last week; sales quicker and a shade better prices, but not enough to quote the advance; all fresh, and some stale lots sold at 9½@10¾c for Texans, 10¾@11¾c for thin to medium natives, and 12@13½c for fair to prime; some extra would go higher; a drove of 1,000 lbs Cherokee tidy at 10¾c, 56 lbs ewt; 7 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 11¾@13c; 2 cars Ohio, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13¼c; 4 cars Illinois, 6¼ cwt, 11¾c. 57 lbs. Sheep to-day 3,200, making 15,500 this week, against 14,300 last week; trade quiet; uniform rates; only some thin culls at low prices; quotations 5¼@6c for poor, 6¾@7c for thinish to medium, and 7¾@8c for good to prime; some extras 8¾@8½c; a car fine wool State 110 lbs 8c; a car 107 lbs Texas car 83 lbs Ohio 5¼c; 2 cars culls 64 lbs. Hogs: arrivals 44 cars, making 21,900 since Saturday, against 24,700 last week: market strong; fully ¼c advance, live selling 5¾@6c; city dressed at 6¾@7¾c; 7¼c for 200 lbs; western dressed 6¾@6¾c.

BUFFALO, February 27.—Cattle: receipts 476; total for the week 5,984; market slow and weak at yesterday's prices. Owners and holders remain firm yesterdays' decline, and most of the stock in yards will probably be shipped east; in first hands about 800 disposed of, sales 133 Illinois steers at 1,242 to 1,354 lbs, $5.40@6.00; 52 Ohio steers at 1,000 to 1,108 lbs, $4.45@4.70; 112 Illinois steers at 1,127 to 1,260 lbs, $5.25@5.50; 36 Indiana cows and heifers 1,014 lbs, $3.75; 340 Missouri steers at 1,025 to 1,491 lbs, $4.87½@5.90; 20 Michigan stockers 900 lbs $4.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,800, total for week 15,800; market at dead lock; standing; no sales to record; yards full of sheep and little prospect of agreement of prices. Hogs: receipts 4,500, total for the week 15,100; market moderately active at a slight advance on yesterday's prices; sales about 1,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 140 and 248 lbs $5.40@5.50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., February 25.—Beef cattle: receipts 95 head; supply extremely light owing to the snow blockade; few cattle offered, hardly sufficient to establish prices; demand fair, at about last week's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,082 head; prices a shade higher; sales in lots at from $3,50 to $5,50 each; extra $6@7.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Stormy weather checked business with jobbers to-day, but commission houses were busy. Cotton goods were very brisk in first hands, and firm in price. Prints were active for chocolates, shirtings, stripes and percales. Polka spot prints are getting into favor. Ginghams are in demand, and look upward. Reafew and Bates' makes are up to 15c. Cotton bags are firmer in price. Foreign goods are quiet. Ribbons are selling freely at auction at advanced prices.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 27.—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅝, and for account 92⅝@92¾. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 93¾; new 5's, 90½; Illinois railway, 52¾. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £54,000. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent. lower than the bank rate. Tallow 45s 6d@45s 9d. Sugar: spot, 33s@33s 6d; afloat 27s @27 6d. Turpentine 48s@48s 6d.

PARIS, February 27.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1873.

Money to-day remains as before reported, comparatively plenty but yet difficult to be obtained. Lenders have had their confidence so much shaken, and the prospects for the future are so covered with so much of doubt and distrust that money leaders are acting with a very great deal of caution, and will not purchase any but the very best of commercial paper. Inferior paper is not wanted even at high rates. Some lenders, too, are seeking more for mortgages than for paper, and we hear of considerable inquiry for good mortgages.

In our local stocks not much has been done during the week—comparatively few stocks changing hands. We desire all interested in these local stocks, to examine the tables and quotations regularly published in this column, before calling at the brokers' offices, as they will find in connection with the operations of the syndicate, will be reduced to fifty millions. This is unpleasant, but we suppose it can't be helped just now. The truth of the old saying that "the steed may carry while the grass is growing," it is feared may find verification in the neglect of the important matter of making the national credit as good as its promise.

The debts of the cities of New York State, as reported to the Constitutional Commission, amount to the large sum of $137,852,099, besides $770,000 for Yonkers. The New York city and county debt, as reported, is $118,815,226, and of the bonds New York city debt apart from the county $80,000,000. From the local debt proper is to be deducted $23,223,076 in the Sinking Fund.

It is announced that the New York Stock Exchange Association by over a two-thirds vote, have resolved to insure the lives of their members to the amount of $10,000 each, out of their own contributions of $10 each of a membership of 1000 on the death of any member. Assuming ten deaths per annum among this large membership, the contribution is $100, or one per cent.

The stock market in New York to-day was considerably excited, the main movement in prices was various—some advancing and others receding. Pacific Mail was weak all day. It opened at 60, but sold down to 55¾ and advancing later, closed at 57¾. It is rumored that Stockwell, the President of the Company, sold puts for a large amount of stock and refused to accept the call when offered. The investigation at Washington still continues and tends to depress the stock. Erie advanced a fraction to-day. The transfer books close to-day, and the dividend lately declared will be paid to March 1. It is said that an injunction will be served on the directors restraining them from paying this dividend. It is also said that a legislative investigation into the present management will take place. Either of these things being done will cause the stock to decline rapidly. The general list closed steady at a slight advance in prices.

Luther S. Kaufman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his office, by advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114¾	114¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	116⅝	116⅛
" —coupons		116⅛
5-20—1862	115¾	115¾
5-20—1864	115¾	115⅝
" 1865		115⅝
" 1865 new		115⅝
" 1867		116⅛
" 1868—coupons		116⅛
10-40s		111
10-40s—coupons		111⅛
Currency 6's		114¾
New 5 cents		104

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102¾	103⅛
Erie	66	66⅛
B. H. & E.	9¾	9⅞
C. C. & I. C.	40¾	40¾
Michigan Central	93	93⅛
Do. preferred	73⅝	73⅝
Michigan Southern	92⅝	92⅝
Do. Central	107⅝	107⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88⅞	89
Rock Island	113⅜	113⅛
North Western Common	81	81
Do. preferred	89½	89⅝
Pacific Mail	60	57⅜
Western Union Telegraph	53½	53⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	45⅜	45⅝
Union Pacific	24⅝	24⅝
Toledo & Wabash	23⅞	23⅞
Fort Wayne	91	93⅜
Harlem	129	129⅜

NEW YORK, February 28, 1873.

The money stringency was less marked to-day, and the rates for call loans were lower, ranging from 1-16 per day to 7 per cent., closing at 7 per cent. Exchange was weak; 109¼@108⅝. Gold declined from 114⅝ to 114⅜, but again advanced to 114⅝@114¾, closing firmer; Loans 5@7 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $68,000,000. Treasury disbursements $1,200,000. Governments dull and steady; state bonds very quiet. The stock market was active and strong all day, though less active than for the previous days. Pacific Mail was an exception to the general firmness, and with very heavy sales was down from 60¼ to 55¾, with frequent fluctuations between the extremes, but late in the day recovered to 58¾, closing at 58¾@58⅝. Erie, Wabash, Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred and Wabash preferred, showed the most decided advance. Reading, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Ohio & Mississippi, Western Union Telegraph, Quicksilver, Mariposa preferred, Ontario, Delaware & Lackawanna, Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 92½; American Merchants' Union Express, 47; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 57¾; New York Central, 103; Erie, 66¾; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 89½; Illinois Central, 107¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 89¾; St. Paul, 43¾; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 23¾; do pref'd, 44; New Jersey Central, 76½; Ohio & Mississippi, 45⅝; Chicago & Alton, 108½; do preferred, 110; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 50; Quicksilver, 36¼; Mariposa, 8; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 3¾; Bankers' bills, 8¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1873.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; $1.00@1.50 per bbl. for inferior to common, and $3@3.50 for fair to prime. Good quality is reported to be very scarce, and in consequence, firmer, as the inquiry is mainly for this kind.

APPLE CIDER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEANS—Sales reported at $2.50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the best grades of roll, and prices firm and may be quoted at 30@32. Common stock is in good supply and dull.

BROOM CORN—Is quotable at 4@5 for fair to good red, 5½@6 for prime green, and hurl, 6½@7.

CURRANTS—Are dull and weaker, and we reduce our quotations to 15½@16 by the car load, and 20@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 6 s, 10 lb. cans, 2.75@3; 8's per doz, 2 lbs, $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50 to $2.75.

CONDENSED MILK—Eagle brand, $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; country, $10@12.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing trade, but no change in prices; standard brands of Goshen, 19@19½.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock of Apples is large and steadily increasing, and the supply of Peaches receipts being in excess of the demand, prices may be quoted at 3½@5 cents, and the latter at 7@8 cents for halves. Cherries unchanged.

EGGS—Receipts, although notlarge, appear to be increasing, but there is no quotable change in prices, which range from 25@28 cents.

FLOUR—Trade continues rather dull, but there is no change to make in quotations. Spring wheat, $5@5.50 for fair to choice; Minnesota, $5.50@6.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $9.00@9.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. The New York World of Thursday, in reporting the flour market, says: "Some commission houses were under peremptory orders to sell, and of course in the struggle to realize the lowest kinds of W. were heardofa line of Western shipping extra at $5.10, which brought $5 in bakery, and another of Minnesota bakers' and at $8, which brought $9.15 in January, and another lot reduced not more than 50c. per bbl. Many holders refused to make the concession above noted, but did only a jobbing business."

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues quiet, and while the general feeling is weaker prices, in consequence of the large receipts, are not materially changed; $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. There is a moderate inquiry for Corn, and prices are firm at former prices; 40 for common black; 42@43 for good mixed, and 44@45 for prime white. The inquiry is mainly for prime white, and the supply from this kind is comparatively light, they are selling more readily and at relatively better prices than the common and mixed, and that meal, in consequence, ought to and must decline. This is substantially the situation in this market, and but for this, trade would be much better than it is; for consumers did not expect to get cheaper iron, they would undoubtedly buy more liberally than they have been doing for several weeks past; while on the other hand, if the farmers/men did not expect that prices would be sustained they would not be so indifferent about selling. We learn from the commission men, that there is a full supply of common irons, such as mottled and white, but that good and better than it has been, is by no means active. In view of the continued stringency in money matters, rendering it very difficult to make collections, our merchants generally are more anxious to collect up old accounts than to make new ones, construction instead of expansion seems to be the policy, and this accounts for business being less active than it usually is at this season of the year. Rio Coffee continues very firm, and importers have advanced prices from ¼ to ⅜c within the past few days. Sugars quiet and unchanged, and the same will apply to molasses and Syrups.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 12c Powdered, 12c; A Coffee, 11¾c; B, 11¼c; Ex. C, 11¼c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to Choice, 25@26c; Roasted, in 5lb packages 28c; loose, 27½c; Java, 36@37c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—There was a fair supply of loose in Allegheny to-day, and with a diminished demand, apparently, prices were lower, ranging from $20@25, according to quality. Baled is unchanged at $24@29, on wharf and track.

HOMINY—Is quotable at $4.25 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged; Bran 85@90cts. Seconds $1@$1.10. Middlings $1.20@1.30.

ONIONS—In steady demand, and prices are sustained, $6@7 per barrel.

POTATOES—Still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c; Leaf Lard, in tres, 9½c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is unchanged at $5.50@6 Timothy, $2.30@4, and Flax at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@9c.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93 cts.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1873.

While the demand for pig iron continues to be restricted mainly to supplying immed iate wants, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, nevertheless, and while the market is in an unsettled and rather unsatisfactory condition, prices, as compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. Producers and consumers are still apart in regard to the future of the market; the former seem to be very confident that any depression in the value, especially of good irons, is out of the question; while the latter still claim that the raw material is higher, relatively, than the product, that they cannot advance finished irons, and that metal, in consequence, ought to and must decline. This is substantially the situation in this market, and but for this, trade would be much better than it is; for consumers did not expect to get cheaper iron, they would undoubtedly buy more liberally than they have been doing for several weeks past; while,

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

The Local Option Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1873.

The Senate meets this (Monday) evening and is far ahead of the House in the business of the Session.

The Local Option Struggle.

On Wednesday Mr. Mahon (Franklin), when original resolutions will be in order, will move to proceed to the consideration of the local option law, and amend it by shortening the notice from three weeks to ten days. He will then move for a special session on Wednesday night. A majority can fix this. Then will pass it up to the third reading, and he will then move for a special session on Friday for the consideration of this bill, when the final struggle will take place. If the temperance men desire to be on hand for effective work they must come here on Tuesday evening, and be ready for the opening of Wednesday morning's session.

State Normal School Accepted.

The Committee on Education on Saturday visited the new State Normal School in the Cumberland Valley. It was turned over to the State and received by the committee. Remarks were made by Mr. Lawson Harrison and others.

Chambersburg Relief.

The Chambersburg Relief bill has been prepared, and will be introduced in the House this week by one of the members from that district. The bill will ask that that State pay the interest on the adjudicated claims until the General Government assumes the whole amount. It is impossible to tell the feeling here on the bill, as it has not been discussed in this session at all.

Penitentiary Removal.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the resolution for a Commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Penitentiary, and explained that this was only a preliminary, in order to afford the Legislature the necessary information, and would not cost one dollar. Passed.

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1873.

HOUSE.

Local Option in Allegheny.

The act supplementary of the local option law as far as the same relates to Allegheny, being on the Speaker's table, he was about to refer the same to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, whereupon Mr. BALLANTINE moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOSEPHS objected.

On division there were thirty-seven for the motion and twenty-nine against, standing vote. Lost for the want of a two-thirds vote. There was no call for the yeas and nays. So there is no person on the record. This is a virtual defeat of the bill as to its reference to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. It was supported by the liquor men.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1873.

A Compromise under Advisement.

From information given by the special Treasury agent here, it appears that the Treasury Department at Washington has under advisement, as yet, proposals for a compromise of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which has been recommended by the United States District Attorney.

The Walkill Bank Defalcation.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentation in relation to the defalcation in the Walkill Bank, charging A. R. Hurlburt, late Comptroller of the Currency, with gross and criminal neglect in assisting the President and Cashier of the bank in concealing its infirm condition, which was known to the Comptroller as early as February 14, 1871, and also charging Wm. M. Graham and Charles H. Horton, President and Cashier of the bank, with the embezzlement of its funds. A copy of the presentment will be presented to the following persons: The Comptroller of the Currency, Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Banking.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Receipts for the week at all ports, 108,780; last year, 75,362; total receipts, 2,602,380; last year, 2,192,670. Exports for the week, 58,127; last year, 93,296; total exports, 1,463,265; last year, 1,208,354. Stock, 348,000; last year, 357,535; last year, 570,558; stock at Interior towns, 90,900; last year, 87,406; stock at Liverpool, 495,000; last year, 546,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 88,000; last year, 160,000.

Rosenzweig Again Indicted.

Rosenzweig, the alleged murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was recently brought here from Sing Sing on a writ of error, and granted a new trial, though he has been sentenced to seven years, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for murder in the first degree, and will probably be arraigned on Monday.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1873.

The Burned Steamer Erie.

The crew and passengers of the steamer Erie, which was burned at Pernambuco on New Year's day, arrived here last evening on the Brazilian mail steamer Ontario. The Captain of the Erie says that the origin of the fire is a mystery to him. It is understood than an investigation into the case is soon to be made by the Government Inspectors.

Colored Soldiers.

It is proposed to raise a colored regiment of infantry for this military district, subject only to orders from the commander-in-chief and division commanders.

Spain is Celebrating the Republic.

A large representation of Spaniards met at the Masonic Temple last evening to celebrate the establishment of the New Republic of Spain. Many speeches were made, and in the course of one by Senor Do Conto, he said he looked upon the establishment of the Republic as a virtual abolition of slavery in all Spanish dependencies. During the evening a telegram was sent to the cabinet and people of Spain congratulating them upon the establishment of a republican form of government and assuring them of the hearty sympathy and support of all Spaniards in America.

THE INDIANS.

The Modoc War—The Peace Commissioners Divided in Their Opinions.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—A courier arrived from Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Captain Jack's camp on Thursday, but had not returned on the following Saturday. When she left she gave all her rings and jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety, as she was to have returned before. The Peace Commissioners were at Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north of Yreka. They are divided in their councils. Case insists on unconditional surrender. Meacham and Applegate think the Modocs have been badly treated. O'Deozi, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had been sent for, which Case objects to and Applegate opposed. The people there have little hope of peace on the terms likely to be offered, and doubt whether Meacham and Applegate can get to talk with Captain Jack, notwithstanding their friendly disposition. Meacham, supposed to be fatally stabbed by Perry last week, will recover.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Destructive Fire—The Main Partof the Town Burned.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 21.—The *Courier* has an extended account of a great conflagration at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pa., by which the main part of the town was swept away this afternoon and evening. The fire commenced at about half-past three o'clock, and, driven by a high wind, spread with great rapidity. The Opera House, Adams Hotel, Emberton Pipe Company's office, Postoffice, Savings Bank, St. Petersburg Hotel, Occidental Hotel, Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office, Western Union Telegraph office, hardware and clothing stores, were among the buildings burned.

Murder and Suicide in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A most horrible case of premeditated murder and suicide occurred at Waseca, Minnesota, on Monday last. It appears that two Germans, named Alexander Busen and John Ruff, the former married, the latter unmarried, owned a small wood-lot together, and that finally Busen was driven away and Ruff took full possession of the farm and of the Busen family. Recently the grand jury found an indictment against Ruff and the woman for adultery, which greatly alarmed them. On Tuesday morning last the neighbors, going to Busen's house, found it shut up, and breaking in, discovered Mrs. Ruff and her youngest child lying on the bed bathed in blood, their throats cut from ear to ear, and the axe by beside the bed lay the lifeless body of Ruff, with his throat also cut. From a letter left by both the man and the woman, it is evident that they agreed upon this tragic method of escape from the clutches of the law.

Explosion in an Oil Refinery.

CORRY, February 23.—One of the stills in the Downer Kerosene Oil Company's refinery of this place, burst this morning about six o'clock, blowing off the roof and one side of the building. The steam pipes were therefore useless. The man tending the still had just left, thus saving his life. The explosion shook buildings a mile away.

The fire was caused by the explosion of two agitators containing five thousand gallons of heavy naphtha. The agitators were in close proximity to the engine which works the pumps of the works, which was in great danger, the flash going through the engine room, but luckily igniting nothing. The fire extended to the two agitators in the same building, which is close to a large iron tank having about six thousand gallons of tar in it.

President Grant's Residence Destroyed by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The residence of President Grant, known here as the "Old Dent Homestead," situated six miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon.

FOREIGN.

Intrigue for the Throne of Spain.

GENERAL SICKLES ON THE SITUATION.

SPAIN.

Preparing for War.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Castelar and Elchegaray, Ministers of Finance, made reassuring statements as to the peaceful condition of the Republic. The ministry propose to apply ten millions of reals, from the war fund, for the purchase of improved small arms.

The Trouble at Barcelona.

The trouble at Barcelona arose in consequence of the temporary commander of the garrison, who suspected the officers of the municipal Government to be Alphonsists, establishing a substantial condition of martial law there. The troops were placed under arms and reviewed, but the majority sympathized with the people, who were unwilling to submit to the military. Under orders from Madrid, the officer abandoned his interference and quiet was restored.

Ministry Changes Expected.

MADRID, February 23.—Changes in the Ministry are expected. It is probable that Olzo will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sagasta Minister of Marine, Abarzuza Minister of Colonies, and Shouville Novillos Minister of War.

General Sickles on the Situation.

General Sickles, American Minister, gave a reception last night, which was attended by Senor Castelar, leading diplomatists and men of letters in the city, and several representatives of the Spanish nobility. The reception was succeeded by a ball given to the Diplomatic Corps, which lasted until four o'clock this morning. Politicians present at the festivities discussed the state of affairs in Spain with the American Minister, who recommended vigilance, prudence, energy and patriotism. The present, he said, was a critical moment. He considered it unwise to allow the people to bear arms until they had received a military organization. The people appeared to know their rights. They must, as soon as possible, learn their duties as citizens. Then they would be enabled to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

How King Amadeus was Checkmated.

LONDON, February 23.—In the considerations that induced Amadeus to abdicate the possible declaration of a Spanish republic was never for a moment contemplated. It was a complete surprise, a veritable *coup d'etat*. Amadeus would have not abdicated had he known that this end, in consequence of the Carlist defeat, was the agree probable, inasmuch as the two Latin nations, France and Spain, having each a Republican Government, would have enormous influence on the third Latin nation, thus directly endangering his father's overthrow. He only abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, whose side he has taken against the ministry. For this he remained in Portugal. The artillery officers are all Monarchists, all members of old families. He believed that as he cast away the throne rather than act with the ministry, they were determined to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor, and he would return in their heads, his leading being then free of constitutional trammels; but he was completely checkmated by the turn of events. Apparently it was some suspicion of this that induced many officers, Carlists, Republicans, to vote with the Republican party in order to overreach the royal maneuvre. Amadeus, however, seems not to have relinquished his hope for recall. The Spanish Republic seems a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other monarch, and accept the payment of a slight indemnity rather than relinquish the latter course. He regards the Spanish Republic as the consequence of the French Republic, and is uncertain where this desire for Republics will stop.

Conspiring to Re-establish a Monarchy.

LONDON, February 24.—An agreement has been made between the Duke De Montpensier and the adherents of ex-Queen Isabella to place Prince Alphonso upon the throne of Spain, the Duke to be Regent during the minority of Prince Alphonso, and the latter to marry the youngest daughter of the Duke. Isabella accepts the programme, and two important parties, therefore, will act together in the present crisis.

Carlist Chieftains.

BAYONNE, February 24.—Letters from Carlists in Spain report that Dorregaray, Valdespina, Marquis of Holnazas and other Carlist chieftains have entered Spain and have been received with rejoicings.

Soldiers Demanding their Discharge.

The soldiers of an infantry batallion in Barcelona demanded their discharge from the service.

Republicans Clamoring for Arms.

The Republicans in Bilbao are clamoring for arms, and the authorities have promised to supply them as soon as received.

Don Carlos Claiming to be King.

PARIS, February 24.—It is reported that Don Carlos is at Vera, in Navarre, about forty miles north of Pampeluna. He issued a proclamation on the 17th inst., calling the National troops to come to their King.

CANADA.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Riot at Quebec.

QUEBEC, February 24.—The nomination for candidates for Quebec (east division) in the Provincial House of Assembly took place today. A furious riot began between the Conservatives and adherents of the candidates of the National party. Pistols knives and clubs were freely used. About three thousand persons took part in the riot, which raged an hour and a half. Two men were killed and many wounded. It is expected that some of the wounded will die. The hustings were torn down, and the candidate of the National party defeated.

Armed police are now patrolling the streets in force, and have dispersed most of the rioters. Conflicts in the streets are, however, frequent. The polling takes place on Monday next, when more serious outbreaks are apprehended, as Longevin has telegraphed from Ottawa that the Government candidate must be elected, cost what it may, and the supporters of the National party, the ex-Ministers, are determined to elect their man, Pelletier. There is great excitement.

FRANCE.

Rupture in the Assembly.

PARIS, February 21.—The vote of the Committee of Thirty on Wednesday in favor of creating a second Chamber of the Assembly, led to a complete rupture between the Right and Right Centre.

Legitimists vs. Orleanists.

PARIS, February 21.—A quarrel between the Legitimists and Orleanists has been developed afresh, with increased bitterness. The *L'Union* newspaper accuses the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audiffret Pasquier of making a contract with Thiers and the Assembly, their motive being solely to obtain office for themselves and friends.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—James Brady, for the murder of J. Dixon in a saloon in Keokuk, Iowa, in December last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

—Reports from Ft. Benton say the famous Sioux chief Sitting Bull was killed recently at Ft. Peck, Montana, by a half-breed interpreter named Bienorar, while helping himself to goods at that post.

—At Bethlehem, Pa., Monroe Snyder was murdered last Friday night and his body thrown into the river, whence it was recovered. He is thought to have been followed from New York, where he had been collecting.

—The Salt Lake *Tribune* (liberal Mormon) proposes the bill of Senator Pool legalizing polygamous marriages in the past, and this is reflected in the new act of legislature which legalizes all marriages are concerned.

—Washington was born February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was in the 68th year of his age at the time of his death. Had he lived until Saturday he would have been 141 years old.

The Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1873.

The Centennial Meeting.

The topic of conversation with the delegates before the House was called to order was the Centennial meeting held in the hall, last evening. They were mostly well satisfied with the demonstration, and it undoubtedly has awakened new interest among the members from every part of the State.

The Suffrage Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Suffrage, Election and Representation, debate being resumed on the Seventh Section and the amendment offered by Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, yesterday.

Mr. Hazzard believed that there was no punishment too great for the man who violated the election laws, and did not wish to see the amendment carry.

Mr. Knight moved to amend the amendment: after the word "suffrage" in the second line, insert "for the term of four years."

Judge Walker, Mr. Hopkins and others discussed the subject briefly, and mainly against placing the pardoning power in the Executive or the Legislature.

Mr. Armstrong modified his amendment, making it virtually the same as that of Mr. Knight, which was withdrawn.

The vote was taken on the amendment, when it was lost.

The vote was then taken on the section as reported, and it was agreed to.

The Ballot Again.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the second section was carried, and the question of open or secret ballot was again before the committee.

Mr. McAllister offered a substitute for the section which had been voted down on Tuesday, as follows:

"All elections shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officer opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested to by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer. *Provided*, that the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

On motion the Committee rose and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1873.

Mr. Dimmick's Successor.

Mr. Fell reported the action of the committee on selecting a successor to Mr. Dimmick, resigned. Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, Northampton county, was selected, and was sworn in as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania by the President.

The Ballot Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. LAWRENCE in the chair, on the second section, suffrage, election and representation, the immediate question being on open or secret ballot.

Mr. Cochran said that he was not given much to the *cacuthes loquendi*, but he could not at this point allow this question to pass without an expression of his opinion. According to the section presented we are asked to depart from the old and well-tried rule of voting by ballot, which has been in practice since the days of William Penn. We are asked to relinquish the ballot for which all the nations of Europe are clamoring at this very moment. They have watched our progress as a people, and they appreciate the fact that the ballot has not proved a failure, but a success. The Committee ask us to make an experiment, which bears on its face the very impress of evil to the Commonwealth. Our people are content with the ballot as it is, and they do not endanger his future and overthrow that great bulwark which has been in the past their protection and the glory of a free government.

Another Amendment.

Mr. Turrell offered an amendment, as follows:

Provided, This article shall apply only to cities of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards; but any county of a like number of inhabitants may, on the vote of a majority of its qualified electors in favor on roof, taken at any general election, may have the same applied to it's locality; the same notice to be given of the taking of such vote by the sheriff of the county on the written requisition of fifty electors of the county, as is given of the general election.

Mr. Runk could not vote for a restriction upon the ballot box, which would prevent the honest poor men of the State in thousands of instances from voting. The evil of fraud did not rest with them, but with a few persons in all large cities who wielded money for the purpose of prostituting the ballot. He believed that in large cities the precincts should be confined to two hundred voters, and that the Convention should be able to throw such additional guards about the ballot-box as would render it impregnable to the attacks of fraud, and yet not burthen upon the people without depriving the honest poor man of the privilege which he has enjoyed for nearly two centuries.

Mr. Gowen said that unless there was some reform, no honest, intelligent man in the State would be permitted to vote at our elections. Nine out of ten of the citizens of this State felt that something should be done to check the frauds sweeping over the land.

Mr. McVeagh rose in his seat and replied to the charges made by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Gowen, in a brief but caustic speech, which was listened to with great interest.

Several other members made remarks, when the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, to strike out the word "shall," and insert the word "may," which was lost, ayes 41, nays 44.

The substitute of Mr. Turrell was defeated, 39 ayes to 51 nays. The section, as amended, for the numbering and endorsing of the ballots, was finally agreed to. The vote being 53 in favor of, to 47 against.

Contested Election Cases.

The 8th section was then taken up, as follows:

In cases of contested elections no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterward be used against him in any judicial proceedings.

The question was debated by Messrs. Buckalew, McClean, Simpson and McAllister, and the section was then adopted.

THAT PROBLEM.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 14th, 1872.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of the 12th inst., there appeared a solution of the "Will Problem," which, even though given by a lady and purporting to be "the only true solution," cannot possibly satisfy the conditions of the will. These were two: first, if the offspring proved to be a son, he was to share equally with his mother. This is the same as though the father had said that he considered the *son's* claim in the division of the property as precisely equal to his *mother's*. The second condition was that if the offspring should prove to be a daughter, she should receive one third and the mother two thirds of the property —£4,500. This is the same as though the father had said he considered the daughter's claim in the division as just one half that of her mother's. The fact of both a son and daughter being born does not necessitate any change whatever in the relation they stand to each other, which is that the mother shall have twice as much as the daughter, and, as "things equal to the same thing" must be equal to each other," *ergo*, the son also must receive twice as much as the daughter. Taking then, one part as the daughter's share, two parts would represent the mother's, and also two parts would represent the son's share, and five parts, £4,500, or the whole fortune.

Then, as 5 : 1 :: £4,500 : X £900—Daughter's share

" 5 : 2 :: £4,500 : Y £1,800—Mother's share

" 5 : 2 :: £4,500 : Z £1,800—Son's share.

This solution satisfies all the conditions of the will and would therefore seem to be the "true solution." Very respectfully yours,

F. A. BARR.

Western University, Pittsburgh.

February 13, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of Wednesday, 12th inst., I see a solution of the Smith legacy as per John Bonyeastie, Prof., &c. Now I hold that John's rendition of the solution is wholly wrong—not being in accordance with the bequest or the ratios given. By what authority does he seek a ratio between the sons' and daughters' shares, when he has the ratio of both to the mother's share given in the will? To give the mother $2,000, the son $1,500 and the daughter $1,000 certainly would not be carrying out the intent and meaning of the will, when it explicitly directs that the son shall have *as much* and the daughter *half as much* as the mother receives.

In Parker's Philosophy of Arithmetic, page 349, there is a problem of a kindred nature to the Smith bequest, and the answer is obtained by precisely the same logical reasoning I gave in my solution published in your issue of the 5th inst., which is the only reasonable and correct one that can be given.

In a work published by Nicholas Pike, many years ago, there is an example of the same kind, and I have solved it also by the same reasoning, and with such authority as Park and Pike at my back, I will respectfully beg leave to differ with John Bonyeastie and his lady friend.

Yours, J. G. B.

PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In Wednesday's issue, Feb. 12, I notice an answer to a mathematical problem given by a lady that has sojourned in England, and who gives the answer as found in some English Professor's work, and she states that the daughter receives ¼, the son ⅝ and the mother twice as much as the daughter, or ¼. Now I would like to know how she can make it out that the son receives anything, when the daughter receives ¼ and the mother ⅔. I always thought that was the whole.

Yours,

J. P. SMITH,

Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

....Of all the extraordinary marriages the one performed near Mercer a few days since, heads the list. A young couple who were out buggy riding were suddenly taken with a desire for matrimony, and having met the eccentric "Squire of the town, who was accustomed to charging people on the street corner in broad daylight, and under all sorts of other odd circumstances, they started for his office. On the way they were overtaken by a heavy shower, and took refuge under a canal bridge. The rain continued, with no indication of a very speedy termination, and the 'Squire, who favors the principle of improving spare moments, suggested that the ceremony be performed then and there. The anxious couple blushingly consented, and the knot was made as fast as it could have been done in a drawing-room or a church.

....Washington was born February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was in the 68th year of his age at the time of his death. Had he lived until Saturday he would have been 141 years old.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

A Mysterious Death at Johnston's Station—A Probable Case of Poisoning—The Suspected Criminal still at Large.

Yesterday morning information was brought to the Mayor's office that a sudden death had occurred at Johnston's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under very suspicious circumstances, and requested that the matter be investigated. The particulars, as related at the Mayor's office, are as follows: Some time ago a music teacher, named William Nimms, who lived on St. Clair street, in this city, removed to Johnston's Station, near Parnassus, with his wife, and took lodgings with a family, living at that place. Mr. Nimms continued the pursuit of his profession in this city, occasionally visiting his wife. On last Thursday she was taken sick and Nimms went to see her and gave her a drug of some kind. Soon after this Mrs. N. grew worse, when her husband informed the family that he had given her three or four drops of croton oil, and that made her worse at first; but, he added, she will soon be all right. He then left the house, after which his wife remarked to the lady attending her, that she didn't want to take that stuff, but that her husband insisted and she finally consented.

On Friday night the woman died, and her husband was immediately notified. He did not return to Johnston's station, however, but sent the following letter to a friend there, and which was received the next day.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22, 1873.

FRIEND WELLS: Will you be good enough to see to my wife being buried. I am unfortunately taken ill, and cannot be present. I will settle on Monday next. She is 41 years old, and her Christian name is MARIA ANNE. I seem to have nothing but bad luck. Just attend to this and I shall be very grateful. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM NIMMS.

According to this request, the woman was buried on Saturday, and the letter was read at the grave. Great indignation was expressed by the people at this cold blooded epistle, and suspicions were at once aroused. It has been since ascertained that Nimms was not sick, but that he was in a saloon in this city on Friday night, and that he carried the letter to the Union Depot himself on Saturday morning, and delivered it to the conductor who took it to Johnston's. The Detectives have been diligently searched for Nimms, but so far without success. It is thought that he has left the city, and thus far no developments have been made in this very mysterious affair.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

A petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Elder Crawford vs. Thomas J. Crawford, of Mercer county. The usual orders were made.

In the case of Wm. E. Putnam vs. James P. Tanner, the rule to show cause why the order made November 12, 1870, on ex-Marshal Rowley, to pay money into Court should not be discharged, was referred to Register Harper to take testimony and report.

In the case of J. Johnson, bankrupt, an argument was heard on exceptions filed to report of Register Willard, allowing certain judgments as prior liens. Mr. W. S. Purviance arguing for exceptions and Hon. W. W. Ketchum contra. Decision reserved.

P. Featherstone, of Allegheny, a bankrupt, filed a petition for discharge. An order for final examination on the 24th of March was made.

Samuel Kelley, step son of Daniel W. Gilbert, charged with making and circulating counterfeit silver coins at Parkers, was arrested as a material witness. Kelley is about fifteen years of age, and is a very important witness against Gilbert. An order for the removal of the boy to the Washington county jail was made, and he will be detained in that institution until the May term of Court.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 737 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,410. Reversing-Link-Motion.—Thomas L. Crowley, Parker township, Butler county, Pa.

135,417. Harrow.—Cyrus Stith, Irwin's Station, Pa.

135,451. Ratchet-Drill.—Josiah Swank, Delaware, O.

135,457. Top Plate for Cooking Stoves.—Edward R. Wehle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,512. Manufacturing Iron and Steel.—Ogden Bolton, Jr., and John Pedder, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,600. Folding Door-Key.—Joseph Seibert, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company, same place.

BLECHER'S LECTURE.

Balancing the Books—A Most Encouraging Showing.

The gentlemen having in charge the literary entertainment given by Henry Ward Beecher, in Library Hall, last Tuesday evening, have balanced the books, and are in a state of exultation over the financial result. The lecture was attended by about two thousand people, and the gross receipts were $2,321. The expenses of the managers of the enterprise were unusually heavy, but a rolling mill and rail mill located at Wheatland, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, and the Eagle Iron Works, at Saw Mill run. The business men express a sympathy for the firms and it is thought that some arrangement will be made by which the suspension will be but a temporary one.

The Washington County Murder.

The Bricelaud murder trial was resumed yesterday morning. 'Squire Donahue stated that Briceland came before him after harvest, in 1871, to institute suit against the deceased for slander; that he told him he had no jurisdiction, and that Briceland intimated he would bring it in Washington county; he told him that Allingham had shipped a piece of paper under the door of some women to keep him away from them. Early last fall Briceland told Alex. Lawthers that Allingham had ruined his character, which was all he had, and he was determined to have revenge of him; Lawthers admitted having taken an active part in the prosecution. Rebecca Jane Scott testified that about June or July of 1871, Briceland told her he was determined to push Allingham to the full extent; that he hated him so bad he could take his life; that he had received letters that he believed Allingham had written. On cross-examination the witness denied that she had said that Moore, Graham and Rose Wright about a week before last Christmas, that she had the swearing away of Briceland's life, and that she intended to swear it away.

Mrs. Nancy Noan, living near Allingham's, heard, just after the explosion of the pipe, some one running rapidly down the road toward Paris Crossing; that the person stopped a very short time in front of her house; that she did not know who it was.

Matilda Scott saw Briceland in his shop the day of the murder, Wednesday, about noon; he made a slight offer to get in, but found the door fastened.

David Linder, residing near Paris Crossing, testified that Briceland was at his house the day after the murder, from about eight in the morning to one in the afternoon, and ate dinner with the family; his manner was as usual; shortly after one o'clock they went into a blacksmith's shop, in the vicinity, where the homicide was talked about, but he did not hear Briceland's comments; he saw Briceland there talking with Andrew Hindman about it; he exhibited no uneasiness; he was about all the evidence of interest taken during the day. The trial will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

A Query Answered.

"Mr. Frank P. Case has accepted a position on the city staff of the *Commercial*. Frank is one of the most reliable and industrious of reporters, and as he is an old graduate of the *Dispatch* corps we wish him continued success, and at the same time congratulate our cotemporary on the fact that it knows where to look for first-class material. By the way, though, aint the *Commercial* getting pretty well fixed officially, with Mr. Mackey, one of its chief proprietors, for State Treasurer, Mr. Errett, its editor, for Clerk of the Senate and Chief United States Assessor, Mr. Case, Assistant Assessor, and Mr. Anderson, also of its city department, prospective Coroner. It is certainly very comfortably situated. And what is the GAZETTE going to do about it now?"—*Dispatch*.

If it is any comfort for the *Dispatch* to know "what the GAZETTE is going to do about it," we can tell it in a few words. The GAZETTE needs no Government offices to keep it running. The people, appreciating a first class newspaper, with a large and daily increasing circulation, so crowd our columns with advertising, that we do not have to go outside of our business to gain a living. Is our cotemporary answered?

Drowning of Capt. Anawalt.

The sad news reached this city on Saturday evening that Capt. John W. Anawalt, a well-known steamboat man, of the Ohio river, fell off the guards of the steamer Mary Davage, while passing over the falls at Louisville, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The circumstances of the sad affair have not been received, but it is supposed that he slipped and fell into the rapids over the falls, which rendered assistance an impossibility. Capt. Anawalt was one of the most popular of our steamboatmen, and the sad intelligence has cast a gloom over a large portion of our community. The Captain resided at No. 135 Wylie avenue, where he leaves a wife and large family to mourn his untimely end. Thus far all efforts to discover the body have been unsuccessful, but it was thought it would be found, and conveyed to this city for interment.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway on Thursday ratified the negotiations recently commenced by the managers of the road for the lease of the Pennsylvania & Pemberton, the Pithole Valley Railroad, and the Chenango Railroad. The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad is to run from Pithole to Cambridge, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and is only partly built. Notice has been given that a further issue of $1,600,000 will soon be made for acquiring the remaining interest in the Chenango & Allegheny Railroad, and for the extension of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad.

....On Thursday afternoon an accident occurred to a little boy named James Roberts, at Steubenville, by which one of his legs had to be amputated above the knee. He had been hanging on behind a railroad train, and had fallen off in such a manner as to cause a wheel of the last car to pass over the leg. He is in great suffering, but hopes are entertained that his life will be spared.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Central Hotel in Allegheny Badly Damaged—A Panic Among the Guests.

Last night at fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock a fire broke out in Allegheny, which, for a time, it seemed would prove disasterous in the extreme. The flames were first discovered in the clothing store of M. T. Heckert, in the first floor of the Central Hotel building, which is situated at the corner of Federal and North Diamond streets. A general alarm was sounded from box 34 at the Mayor's office, and the department were soon on the ground.

The flames, however, spread rapidly upwards into the second story of the hotel through the elevator. At this point the guests were all aroused, and a terrible panic occurred. Some were crazed by fear, having been waked so suddenly by cries of fire. Many of them rushed from the house in their night clothes, while others carried trunks, valises or other properties which they sought to save. No one, however, was injured, and in about an hour the fire was out.

Heckert's loss will amount to about five thousand dollars, which is partly covered by insurance. The hotel building is owned by Messrs. Frazier & Bros., and operated by O'Leary & Co. The damage to the hotel will amount to twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A WEST PENN ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Run Over And Killed.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Springhill Station, on the West Penn Road, on the body of Edward McGuire who was killed about half-past four on Saturday afternoon by being run over by a freight train going west. The deceased was employed as a flagman on the through freight. He was leaving some cars loaded with limestone at Isabella Furnace, near Etna Station, and had uncoupled four cars and given the signal to the engineer to start, when the reaction of the train caused the four cars to start back. He being behind them, they all ran over him, crushing him in a terrible manner. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased had been in the employ of the company some five years, acting all the time in the capacity of flagman on the through freight. He was considered a very careful and sober man. He leaves a wife and four children.

A Relic.

We were shown yesterday an original order for the military celebration of Washington's birthday in this city, dated the 21st of February 1812, exactly sixty-one years ago. Following is a copy of the order:

PITTSBURGH, 21 February, 1812.

SIR.—The Captain being absent on business, I have thought proper (in conformity to custom) to parade to-morrow, as a tribute of respect, in honor of the day, but will as a mutual activity scarcely at all impaired, was the gallant Lieutenant who signed the above paper in 1812. Mr. Jeffrey Scaife, whom we remember well, passed to his account many years ago, but his son, Mr. Wm. B. Scaife is still among our active men of business. Long may these veterans abide in health and prosperity, to cherish the memory and recount the events of the good old time when Washington's birthday was everywhere suitably honored.

Seeds and Plants Destroyed—A Number of Canary Birds Killed.

About half-past ten o'clock last night Lieutenant Joseph Irwin discovered a fire in the flower and seed store of James Bennett, at No. 102 Smithfield street. An alarm was sounded from box 24, at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and the department was remarkably prompt in responding. The door being locked, but with a few well directed hard time to gain much headway, were soon extinguished. It was found that the fire had originated behind the counter, in the rear part of the store, a considerable distance from the door. The known account of the fire though little was actually consumed by the flames, the stock was considerably damaged. A large number of canary birds were either suffocated by the smoke or roasted alive by the flames. A large quantity of plants and seeds were also destroyed.

The loss will amount to about eight hundred dollars on the stock, and one hundred dollars on the building, which is owned by R. G. Hawkins.

Business Embarrassments.

The well known iron firms of Wood, Sons & Co., and James Wood & Co., have for some time experienced serious financial embarrassments, occasioned by unfortunate railroad contracts which involved them very heavily. Several meetings of their creditors have been held, though nothing definite has arisen. Both of the firm have asked an extension of two years, but this has not yet been agreed to on the part of their creditors. The "paper" which the firms have amounts to something over $1,600,000, we are informed, and their assets are estimated over $400,000, making the total of their liabilities in the neighborhood of $2,250,000. On the other hand, they claim that their assets are over $3,500,000, consisting of four blast furnaces, a rolling mill and rail mill located at Wheatland, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, and the Eagle Iron Works, at Saw Mill run. The business men express a sympathy for the firms and it is thought that some arrangement will be made by which the suspension will be but a temporary one.

PERSONAL.

THE Queen of Sweden is sole heiress of the late dowager Empress of Brazil.

THE oldest printer in Boston who stands daily at the case, is Mr. G. W. Bazin, aged upward of eighty.

AMONG the guests at the recent state dinner in Washington, on Wednesday, was the widow of Ex-President Tyler.

THE oldest man in the House of Representatives is said to be Alvah Crocker, of Massachusetts, aged seventy-one.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has lately visited Washington, the guest of Senator and Mrs. Harlan, whose daughter married Robert Lincoln.

IT IS suggested that the Republic ought to buy the compass and chain which Abraham Lincoln used when he was a surveyor, in 1833, and keep them as relics.

MRS. MATTIE READY MORGAN, widow of the celebrated Confederate General John H. Morgan, was recently married to Judge William H. Williamson, of Lebanon, Tenn.

DAVID KIRK, a schoolmaster at Garden City, Minn., had his eyes filled with cayenne pepper by a refractory pupil whom he was about to warm in another locality and manner.

MR. GERALD CURRATT, a surgeon of Wadebridge, Cornwall, England, died recently from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He was a grandson of the celebrated Irish orator.

MR. STEPHEN PRESTON, for some time Haytien Minister Resident at Washington, has been raised to the dignity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary by his Government.

A WASHINGTON lady owns, and on special occasions uses, a black crape fan which belonged to her grandmother, and was used when all the ladies of high degree were mourning for George Washington.

A REPORT from Fort Benton to Omaha says the famous Sioux Chief Sitting Bull was killed recently at Fort Peck Mountain, by a half-breed interpreter, named Brannrar, while helping himself to goods at that post.

W. W. FLYE, of Camden, Knox county, Me., made out of his flock of poultry last year $135.85, at a cost of $51.10, leaving a profit of $84.75; and this he did notwithstanding the State pays nothing for the destruction of foxes.

THE sword of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, is preserved at Wilmington, Del., being the property of Mr. W. H. Naff. It is a straight, light blade, in a leather scabbard, which is worn and looks the wor

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

The Attempt to Solve the Louisiana Muddle—Conference Report on the Pension Laws Agreed to—A Bill Presented to Institute Suits Against the U. P. R. R.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1873.

SENATE.

Louisiana Affairs.

In the Senate at four o'clock this morning, Mr. FLANAGAN, who was on the floor, gave way to Mr. MORTON, who made a motion to adjourn.

The Chair, (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan,) was sound asleep, and had to be awakened by the clerk to put the motion. The motion to adjourn was put and lost.

Mr. FLANAGAN then resumed.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. HILL when it was declared lost—ayes, 16; nays, 25. The affirmatives were the Democratic Senators, with Messrs. Hill and Trumbull.

Mr. HOWE then renewed, in different terms, the amendment that until a new election the Kellogg Government shall be considered the *de facto* government. It was then agreed to—ayes, 30; nays, 18.

Mr. WEST then moved an amendment, which he said was for the purpose of conforming the lines of the election precincts to the lines fixed by the State laws.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed the amendment, and said it would put the whole control of the election in the hands of Kellogg. What was wanted was a fair election; so that was effected, it did not matter a fig whether it was Democratic or Republican.

The amendment of Mr. West was rejected by a vote of eleven ayes to thirty-one nays.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate. The question being on concurring in the amendment which has been made, Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that the amendment had been adopted in Committee of the Whole by the vote of Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. CARPENTER said he did not by his vote recognize any one. Congress, in ordering this new election, could designate any one as the Government *ad interim*.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the whole testimony showed an organized conspiracy to carry the State of Louisiana, having its headquarters in the New Orleans Custom House, and in direct support from Washington. If such a thing is to be done, it is useless to argue. Farewell to all free elections if such conspiracies are to be sustained. There was a State near here where election frauds had been four-fold what they were in Louisiana, and he was mortified that the President had pardoned election repeaters convicted in the Federal Courts.

Mr. CARPENTER said he preferred the bill as it came from the committee, but he found half a dozen Senators who would not vote for the bill, unless with this recital. The only question was whether they would have Kellogg's Government four weeks or four years. To save the people from the usurped Government he made this compromise. He desired a fair and free election.

Mr. THURMAN could not vote for this bill, not only because he did not believe Congress had any constitutional power to pass it, but he did not believe the facts warranted its passage. The officially ordered and the improper conduct of the administration five days after the unanimous report of the Committee on Elections, that the action of Darell was an unwarranted usurpation. The President sends a message that if he does not act he will continue to recognize the Kellogg Government. Let him take the responsibility.

The amendment retaining the Kellogg Government in power until the new election was then concurred in as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Morton, Osborne, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, West and Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Johnson, Kelley, Machen, Norwood, Pearson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman and Trumbull—20.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, thought that Kellogg ought to be in the hands of the law. He said that unless the policy of the Republican party towards the South was changed, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana were lost to the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. CASSERLY said he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. BAYARD characterized the action of the President as outrageous. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) never made a more audacious statement than when he told the Senators on this floor would sustain Durell's action. He (Bayard) would like to see a lawyer endorse the outrageous usurpation of Durell.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost, ayes 19, nays 22.

The bill was then rejected—ayes 18, nays 20—Messrs. Foreman, Clayton, Conklin, Flanagan, Harlan, Lewis, Morton, Trumbull, West, and all the Democratic Senators present, with the exception of Machem, who voted in the affirmative.

The Senate adjourned at ten A. M.

The Senate met at one o'clock.

Port of Entry at San Diego.

Mr. COLE called up the bill to make San Diego, California, a port of entry, and it passed.

Credentials Presented.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented the credentials of J. J. Patterson, Senator-elect from South Carolina.

Bills Reported.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the military road in New Mexico.

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.) reported adversely the bill to donate a certain public building to the State of Oregon and bills on making appropriations for Government buildings at Topeka, Kansas, and Sacramento, California.

The Pension Laws.

Mr. PRATT submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the pension laws, which was concurred in.

The Alleged Missouri Bribery Case.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a resolution of the Missouri Legislature exonerating Senator-elect Bogy from the charge of bribery made against him.

Bills Passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the calendar, and the following bills were passed:

Amending the act authorizing honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads on public lands.

The House bill authorizing the use of third beer barrels and third casks.

Sundry Civil Service Appropriation.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment repealing the clause in last year's bill forbidding the *Globe* from printing the debates of Congress after the 4th of March without contract, was brought up. The general subject of reporting and printing the debates was discussed.

An amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN sending work to the Government printing office was agreed to.

At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

HOUSE.

Claims Commission Extended.

Mr. BLAIR (Michigan) presented a conference report extending for two years the commissioners on southern claims. Agreed to.

A Judge to be Impeached.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass), from the Judiciary Committee, presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to go to the Senate and impeach Judge Delahay, of Kansas. The testimony taken showed habitual intoxication on the part of Delahay. Formal action only is expected at this session. The resolution was adopted.

The Pension Laws.

The conference report on the pension laws was agreed to.

Suits Against the U. P. R. R.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, then offered a bill directing the Attorney General to commence suits against the Union Pacific Company and persons owning stock therein, for the recovery of moneys and property which equitably belongs to the United States.

Appropriation Bills.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAVIS in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT took the floor and made a speech against an increase of salaries.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) replied to Mr. Sargent, and defended the proposition for increased salary.

Mr. FARNSWORTH spoke against an increase of salary.

The Senate amendments in relation to the Court of Claims gave rise to considerable discussion. The amendment is to add an item of $400,000 for the Court of Claims, with the following proviso: *Provided*, That in rendering any judgment in favor of any claimant under the act of March 12, 1863, said Court shall find the amount due, and also find and state whether or not said claimant had proved that he rendered no aid or comfort to the rebellion, and where such claimant shall have failed to prove that he had not rendered such aid or comfort, no judgment of said Court shall be paid until a special appropriation therefore shall be made by Congress.

Mr. HALE supported the amendment, and Messrs. Beck (Ky.), Young, Shellabarger, Beren, Kerr and Garfield opposed it. The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment of importance was that in relation to interest paid for Pacific Railroad Companies. The Committee on Appropriations recommended a substitute for it, as follows: And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns on account of freight or transportation over their respective roads of any kind to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such Company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, and any such Company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover so much of the price of such freight and transportation as shall have been withheld, and in such suit the right of such Company to recover the same upon law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all points presented by it. In answer thereto, by its jurisdiction and power, said court in any such suit shall be the same as in other actions therein, and its judgment therein and transcript thereof shall have the same force and effect as in other cases of claims against the Government in said court, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both said courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was rejected; so was Mr. Wood's.

Without disposing of the Committee's amendment, the committee rose, and the House, at 5 P. M., took a recess until 8 P. M.

FOREIGN.

The Subject of the Geneva Award Up in British Parliament — Another Telegraph Cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Telegraph Cable.

LONDON, February 28.—The Great Eastern has now on board 2,567 miles of cable, and the telegraph fleet, with an additional cable, which is to be laid for the Anglo-American and French Cable Combination, on board, will sail the last week in May, and it is expected that the cable will be in working order before the 1st of July. The cable will be laid to Halifax, and thence to New York.

The Geneva Award.

LONDON, February 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Julian Goldsmid gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the Government whether it was true the actual losses of the United States were $2,500,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government would remit that amount. The reading of the question was followed by cheers.

Opposition to Emigration to the United States.

A motion that a select committee be appointed to consider the relations of England with her colonies, particularly those affecting emigration, was rejected.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection.

BAYONNE, February 28.—Infante Alphons, brother of Don Carlos, has issued a proclamation in his behalf, calling on the soldiers of the regular army to join the Carlists, and offering the officers advanced rank.

Advices from Pampeluna to the 27th, coming through Carlist channels, represent that the Chiefs Ollo and Dorregarray have effected a junction of their forces before the town, which is seriously threatened. A panic prevails among the citizens, and there is discord between the regular troops and volunteers. A detachment of troops, designed for the relief of Pempeluna, halted at Irun, refused to proceed, and finally deserted their colors.

The Carlists claim they have now a total force of 35,000 men in the field.

People Leaving Spain.

PARIS, February 28.—The *Le Temps* has a dispatch from Bayonne, stating that families continue to fly from Spain in large numbers. A vessel crowded with refugees arrived at Port Vendres.

ITALY.

Americans at the Vatican.

ROME, February 28.—The Pope to-day received a deputation of citizens of the United States, Mr. Glover, of New York, read an address. The Pope replied with hearty thanks. He said he would always pray for a country so particularly blessed by God with fertility of soil and industrious inhabitants, and he would ever pray for an increase of its blessings. He hoped, however, that material things would not become the sole affection of the American people, for excessive love of riches corrupted the heart.

RUSSIA.

Preparing for the Khivan Campaign.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—Preparations for the Khivan campaign are going on without interruption. The report that the expedition had been abandoned in consequence of the submission of Khiva has no foundation.

UTAH.

Public Interest in Frelinghuysen's Bill.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 28.—Frelinghuysen's bill is still monopolizing public interest among all classes, and great anxiety is felt as to its treatment by the House. Leading Mormons claim they are satisfied with it for two reasons: First, the amendments are triumphs over the Gentile Ring. Second, if the bill is passed it will bring to a final test all questions of difference between the Mormon Church and the Government. The *New Endowment* says: "If this bill becomes a law, Utah will witness a reign of order and a recognition of law which will be a certain precursor of an era of peace, and a business revival, which will make the desert blossom."

Brigham Young's organ reports the prophet in excellent health and spirits.

POLITICAL.

Memorial from the Republican Members of the Missouri Legislature to the United States Senate.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The Republican members of the Legislature have drawn up and signed a memorial to the United States Senate, setting forth the history of the late investigation of the charges of corruption in the recent Senatorial election in this State, declaring that the testimony taken was partial, unfair and totally unsatisfactory; that some witnesses were not brought before the Committee, and others were not thoroughly examined; that money was used in the Senatorial contest, and asking the Senate to order an investigation into the manner of the election of Louis V. Bogy.

CONSIDERING THE CHARTER.

A Joint Session of the Committees—The Charter Unanimously Adopted with some Alterations—The Report to Councils.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the Citizens' Committee, the Council Committee and the Committee from the Central Board of Education, met in the City Clerk's office, Municipal building, to take action on the new charter. General A. L. Pearson, Chairman of the Council Committee, presided, and E. S. Morrow, Esq., acted as Clerk.

The only important change in the charter was in Article XI, applying to public education. When this was reached the Central Board Committee proposed a substitute which was unanimously adopted. It embodies, substantially, the following points:

A department of Public Instruction is provided for, to consist of one member from each school district, with a bureau of schools and teachers, and a bureau of details. Salaried officers to the department not to be increased in number. This board to present to Councils once each year an estimate of their expenses for the ensuing year. All appropriations to be made by Councils upon said estimate. Other provisions were embodied, authorizing the General Board, through Councils, to levy taxes for a general school fund, the money to be kept in and drawn from the city treasury. Also provisions for special taxes to pay the old debts of the several school districts and providing for a sinking fund for the same.

This article having been disposed of, the amended charter was unanimously adopted by the joint committee, and Councils recommended to approve it by all the members present.

The following is the report prepared to be presented in Council:

To the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Charters would respectfully report that they spent considerable time in the examination of the proposed charter. Many of its provisions were changed, as will be observed on examination. Your Committee consulted with the Citizens' Committee, composed of H. W. Oliver, Jr., D. O'Neil, James P. Sterrett, John M. Kirkpatrick, Ormsby Phillips, Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Wade, W. S. Purviance and Jared M. Brush. Also the Committee from the Central Board of Education of this city, and that they had present to respectfully invite the Councils of Allegheny to send a Committee and help in the revision, which invitation was unheeded, and no committe from Allegheny appeared.

The work of constructing a charter for a great city is best, is very difficult one, calling for patience and forbearance on all sides, a strict and conscientious regard for the welfare of the public, and a general surrender of personal interests. These are qualities which are not often exercised in political questions, and it is very hard to produce them on demand at any given moment.

A comprehensive and symmetrical system was felt to be much needed in the municipalities hereabouts. They are, as at present constituted in the different departments, the result of a false and pernicious system of legislation which has obtained in many of the States for some years past. It is not asserted that these departments have not been useful in their day, or that their affairs have not been properly and honestly managed; but it is thought that the scattering round of the high prerogative of taxation, the want of Legislative and Executive control and direction, the practical independence and lack of official intercourse of the one with the other, has not been beneficial to the governed.

The benefits of the proposed enactment may be briefly summarized:

1. Its comprehensive and logical arrangement.
2. Its proposes an executive head of the municipality in fact as well as in name.
3. It consolidates and perfects the municipal revenue system.
4. It provides for minority representation.
5. It abolishes the different irresponsible and non-consulting corporations and commissions now performing municipal functions in this community.
6. It exacts responsibility of all the departments to the legislative power of the corporation.
7. It reduces the number of unsalaried officials.
8. It does not increase the number of salaried officials.

The charter as amended by your committee is submitted to Councils with the unanimous recommendation that it be adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

Notwithstanding the temporary excitement now existing over the Local Option question the old established and thoroughly reliable wholesale importing house of S. S. Watters & Co., No. 33 Diamond, continue to make additions to their already large stock of pure wines and liquors, both foreign and domestic. If all parties were as strictly conscientious in the conduct of their business as this firm there would be less agitation on the subject of intemperance, for they deal only in the very best and purest liquors, the temperate or moderate use of which will harm nobody. Their prices are very reasonable when the particular excellence of their goods is considered. From long personal acquaintance with the gentleman of the firm we can confidently commend them to the patronage of our readers who may desire to secure possession of pure and unadulterated liquors of all descriptions for medicinal or other purposes.

Just received at the Wholesale and Retail Importing Wine and Liquor House of Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 87 Second avenue.

Old Vintaged Wines,
Pure French Porandise,
Fine Holland Gins,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish Whiskies,
Genuine Champagnes, &c.

In inviting the attention of our readers to the superfine stock of pure and unadulterated liquors for medicinal or other purposes, we are conscientious in the behalf that nowhere else can a better or more varied stock be found.

HOME NEWS.

Changes Proposed.

The members of the police force are much exercised over the rumors that changes are menacing some of them. It is stated that Lieut. Hazen will take the third district, Lieut. Palmer of the night-watch to have charge of the Eleventh ward station, J. B. Ramsey to be day captain, and Capt. Reed to be transposed from day to night duty. Why these changes are proposed is unknown.

The Liquor League.

The Liquor League of this city is discussing means of successfully opposing the Local Option Law. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the League was held at their room, Eleventh street, and a protracted but amicable discussion took place. Resolutions were finally passed to the effect that they would withdraw their support, directly and indirectly, from any and all persons who favor Local Option. One of the city papers, which had taken a bold stand on the question, was denounced in particular. Some of the members, it is said, have withdrawn their deposits from a certain city bank for the same reason.

Pennsylvania Insurance Co.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this company continues to treat its share owners to semi-annual dividends of profits. The "Pennsylvania" has reached its twentieth year. Its friends will rejoice that under its new and more vigorous management it is so prosperous. It has met with numerous losses in the course of its history, but it has promptly adjusted and paid them all. None of our underwriters has a better record; and one of them all is better officered or better managed. When Mr. Yeager, the President, and Mr. Keller, the Secretary, took the official oversight of its affairs, they meant business, and a large and healthy increase of business has rewarded their efforts. We commend it to our citizens as well worthy of their confidence and patronage.

Closing Accounts.

The affairs of the old borough of Birmingham have been closed up by the Council of the borough, and the following financial statement has been prepared, and will be submitted to councils: The total valuation of the borough improvements is reported at $124,000, of which amount the market building is valued at $80,000, without including the pavement surrounding it, estimated to be worth from seven to ten thousand dollars, to which half of $22,000, the engine houses (including apparatus) $12,000, and the gas lamps and water plugs about $5,000. The total indebtedness of the borough aggregates $119,000, or four thousand dollars less than the estimated value of the public improvements. The value fixed on the market house and engine house are the actual cost prices, and if the whole estimate is allowed, the showing will be a most favorable one for the borough.

Allan Line Mail Steamers—Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

Whilst on his tour in Europe, Mr. Max Schamberg, the European banker, at No. 162 Smithfield street, has procured for himself the appointment as General Agent of the above well known steamship line.

Mr. S. has been over-burdened with business since his return, but is now organizing all matters pertaining to the above named General Agency, and will be able to book passengers for this line within a few weeks.

Those who contemplate sending for their friends or make a pleasant trip to Europe will find it to their advantage to call on our neighbor, Mr. Schamberg.

The Allan Line Steamers, better known as the Dominion line, ply between Quebec and Liverpool, but some of their best steamers do also sail regularly from Liverpool to Baltimore and return.

Consult Mr. S. as to rates, sailing days, &c., and we assure you it will be to your benefit.

The Divorce Market.

The divorce branch of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday disposed of four case. A decree was granted in the case of Almira Poe against George Poe, dissolving their hymeneal relationship on the ground of abuse and desertion; Also in the case of Mary Ann Vogel against Frederick Vogel for desertion. A decree was refused in the case of Alice Griffin against Robert L. Griffin. The Court in refusing petitioners plea, stated if her testimony had been legally taken it would have justified a decree, but as it was not, it had to be thrown out, and the ould not be made on the other testimony. A decree was granted in the case of Christiana Lies vs. Jacob Lies. Lies is the Allegheny notion dealer who disappeared from his home about two years ago, and created a sensation by every one supposed him drowned, but he turned up in about six months, and after remaining at home a few months disappeared again. The petition was brought by Mrs. Lies for divorce on the ground of desertion. The application was refused.

Briceland's Trial.

The evidence in the Allingham murder case was closed yesterday. Chap. Truax was examined, and corroborated his wife's testimony of the previous day. In cross-examination however it differed somewhat in a few minor points. Albert Truax testified that he saw Briceland leave Chap. Truax's house the morning after the murder; saw him unlock the ticket office at the station; heard him thence enter his shop and make a noise as if handling tools.

John Snyder testified to seeing Briceland at the station between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the murder, which differs from Mrs. Truax's statement.

At this point of the proceedings, the defense put in their rebuttal, and it was shown by John D. Walker and Daniel Gardner that Briceland knew how to write.

Frank Porter and Charles Hanlon testified that Chap. Truax told them the day after the murder that Briceland went to bed at nine o'clock and was there at five o'clock next morning, and that between those hours he knew nothing about him.

Nancy Noah testified that three weeks before the murder she saw Briceland wearing leather gaiters, with very low cuts in the patent leather; he recollected that it was shown that Briceland's boots corresponded with the tracks at the porch, except as to the heels. This concluded all the evidence. In the afternoon the argument of counsel commenced, and was continued until the Court adjourned.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

One of the Mayor's Police Placed in a Very Bad Light.

A case has come before Alderman Anderson which, if the allegations of the complainant prove true, will tend to place an officer who has hitherto stood well on the Mayor's force in a very bad light. The complainant is Thomas Henry. He alleges that on the night of our municipal election in December last, he was in McLaughlin's saloon, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street. While there a fight arose in front of the saloon on the side-walk. He ran out to see what the trouble was, when, he alleges, officer O'Donnell, without any cause or provocation, struck him a terrible blow on the head, fracturing his skull. He fell insensible to the ground. In the fall he sustained a fracture of the collar-bone and shoulder-blade. While down he was pounded by O'Donnell and others, till used, as various marks and bruises upon his body would tend to show. He was taken into the saloon and physicians summoned, who gave up his case as a hopeless one. To-day, however, he revived and was able to stand upon his feet, but after that he rapidly grew worse, and he was taken to the hospital, where he stayed for over two months. He was attended by Drs. Kingand Benham. He thinks that his reason is nothing short of a miracle. The man at present, though partially cured, looks horrible, evidently showing the effects of the harsh treatment received. His head is entirely devoid of hair, and the marks of the gashes can be plainly seen. His eyes are still discolored, and he is unable yet to either move his neck or arm. Officer O'Donnell was arrested and made a statement to the effect that he never struck the man, and furthermore, he could prove it when called upon to do so. He furnished bail for a future hearing.

A LITTLE SPICE.

What a Louisville Merchant Saw in the Union Depot—Three Parties Instead of Two—An Unexpected Visit.

A little flutter might have been noticed in the Union Depot on Thursday evening, had those waiting for their respective trains known what a feast of spice for their ears was going on. A lady had entered the depot about 8 o'clock and anxiously inquired of one of the railroad officials if he could tell her when the train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad would arrive. The gentlemen, who is courteous at all times and under all circumstances, gave her the desired information. He noticed she was a little flushed and seemed extremely nervous. She staid in the depot to await the arrival of the train. In due course of time the long expected train arrived. A gentleman jumped off, who, had any one taken particular notice might have been seen to draw from his pocket a blue handkerchief and carelessly wiping his face with it. The lady immediately noticed this, and greeted him with appearent delight and surprise. Behind them (an unexpected witness to the interview) another gentleman, he, too, had got off this train. This party was a well known Louisville merchant. The lady, his wife. He had had some grave suspicions of his wife's fidelity, and went to Louisville to visit some friends at McKeesport. So she stated to her husband, but instead, had made the appointment with the gentleman above named. He is in business in Chicago, and was previously of Louisville, where he is well known. The husband in some manner had got wind of the intended journey, and concluded to follow on and see what he might see and abide results. The two gentlemen met, there was a word or two between them. The gist of it is this. "Who are you, sir? The gentleman addressed gave his name, "are you married?" "Pray why the question? I am." "Well, sir, I am this woman's husband, and you, sir, ought to value the chastity of another's wife as you value your own." The Lothario was nonplussed, the aggrieved husband had taken him unawares. The scene is simply indescribable. There was no boisterous encounter, no drawing of pistols or letting of blood. There were only two or three who witnessed the proceedings. The husband took his wife with him. They stopped over till the next train, and started for Louisville. The Chicago man "skilled off. There was a carriage at the depot engaged by the lady to take them to a well known hotel on Smithfield street, but the driver was somewhat disappointed, when he found he did not get his passengers. He hadn't been paid for the drive to the depot. It is hoped that the woman has learned a valuable lesson, and that the husband who was wronged will be forgiving. The third party will probably never forget this little episode.

Letters Held for Postage.

David Filcher, Diamond, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Hall, Louisville, Ky., 3c; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dysarl, Tipton, Pa., 3c; Breneman & Doran, Freeport, Pa., 2c.

Go early to Library Hall this evening, if you want a seat to hear the Great Hutchinson Family.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The "Adjourned" Meeting.

The Failure to Hold a Session Yesterday—Waiting an Hour for a Quorum—Pleasantries of Councilmen.

Yesterday afternoon, February 27, 1873, pursuant to adjournment at last meeting, an attempt was made to hold a meeting of Select Council to consider the proposed new charter, which failed, however, through lack of a quorum.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock Clerk Morrow proceeded to call the roll, when the following members answered;

Messrs. Burgwin, Chalmers, Dorrington, Elder, Fetterman, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Hays, Hunter, J. H. Jones, Littell, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McKee, Pearson, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Watson, and President Gross.

The Clerk announced that the meeting lacked fourteen members to make a legal quorum.

Mr. MCCARTHY—picking up his hat and starting for the door—"There's no quorum and Council is adjourned."

Mr. CHALMERS—"I move the absentees be sent after; we have an ordinance which authorizes that."

Mr. MCCARTHY—"The Act of Assembly requires us to adjourn if a quorum is not present at the proper time."

Mr. BURGWIN—"We have an ordinance which regulates the matter."

Mr. MCCARTHY—"An ordinance above an Act of Assembly?"

Mr. BURGWIN—"They don't conflict. I call for the reading of the ordinance."

Mr. MCCARTHY raised the point of order, that as Councils was not in session, nothing could be read.

Mr. BURGWIN insisted that Councils had a right to hear matters pertaining to the question under discussion.

Messrs. MCCARTHY, CHALMERS, MCCUNE and BURGWIN then engaged in a running debate on parliamentary law, which was finally ended by the Chair deciding that there was no quorum in the house, and Council must either adjourn without a day, or set a time to meet again.

Mr. BURGWIN again called for the reading of the ordinance.

Mr. MCCARTHY suggested the reading of the Act of Assembly.

By mutual consent Clerk Morrow was allowed to read the ordinance, prescribing rules for the maintenance of order in Councils, and for visiting pains and penalties on absentees, and authorizing the Chairman to send police for the delinquents. The document seemed to be so highly appreciated as would have been one of Mark Twain's Sandwich Island letters, and there was general merriment among the Councilmen as well as among the host of spectators in the lobby.

Mr. LITTELL was first on the floor after the reading had been finished, and moved that the provisions of the ordinance be complied with and the absentees sent for. (Laughter.)

Another debate occurred, the humor of which reached its height, when Detective John Messner, made his appearance—being piloted to the President's desk by the Page. Mr. Messner with an air of most becoming solemnity, marched up the aisle, took a seat at the right of the Chair and smiled with benignity upon the facetious array before him. After he had been welcomed with a hearty round of applause,

Mr. BURGWIN moved that Council take a recess of ten minutes to allow Mr. Messner to perform his arduous duties, and after some further parleying, a recess was taken for fifteen minutes—the officer being furnished with a list of the absentees, and starting on the search, followed by the benisons of the Councilmen, which were expressed in a rattling roar of laughter.

At the end of the fifteen minutes he had failed to find in an appearance, and the roll was again called. In the interval there had been three arrivals, Messrs. Smith, E. P. Jones and Zorn, but the quorum was still not reached.

Another recess of ten minutes was taken on motion of Mr. Burgwin, and it met with the tedium of waiting was relieved by the organization of a citizens meeting, with Dr. Gross as Chairman.

Mr. MCCARTHY suggested that Messrs. Littell and Mc.candless discuss Local Option. [Laughter.]

Mr. BURGWIN desired Mr. McCarthy to explain the benefits of equalization as exhibited thus far. (Laughter.)

After the lapse of fifteen minutes did the grave City Fathers, beguile their moments of leisure, to the intense delight of themselves and the lobby as well, until the roll was called a third time and it was found that Mr. Phillips being the only gentleman to report.

Tender solicitude was expressed by many for the messenger who had been sent out on the raid for Councilmen, but at this juncture all anxious fears in this score were quieted by the appearance of Mr. Messner, his countenance wearing a crestfallen air, and his whole appearance one of dejection. In response to many inquiries he sadly announced he "couldn't see any of them gentlemen" an announcement which was greeted with an audible snicker.

Mr. MCCANDLESS thought there was no use of meeting in special session day after day and wasting time. He moved therefore that they adjourn until the next regular meeting.

Mr. DORRINGTON moved that the adjourn until this Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to amend by ordering the publication of the names of the absentees in the morning papers, accompanied with a special request that they be present.

The amendment was voted down and Council adjourned without fixing a date.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

In the case of Bailey, assignee vs. Blythe & Dietrich, the jury could not agree and were discharged.

In the case of Edgar Holmes vs. the Maple Grove Coal Company, which has been on trial since yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that the facts set forth in the creditors' petition are true.

In the case of McDaniels & Co., a petition was filed by Hannah McDaniels, wife of bankrupt, to have exemption allowed to him by the act set apart to her.

On petition of the assignee of Henry Cover, made a bankrupt, a mortgage belonging to said estate was confirmed, and John H. Bailey appointed auditor to ascertain the liens and distribute the funds arising from said sale.

In the case of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company of Williamsport, a bankrupt, a petition for counsel fees was presented by Charles Bartles, Esq., solicitor for petitioner and creditors, which was referred to Register Smith to report.

Petition of Jacob Fuchs, bankrupt, petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of J. A. McDowell & Co., of Freedom, and the usual order was made.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The argument list for the Common Pleas Court was taken up in this branch and all the cases disposed of. The Court then commenced on the list for the quarter sessions.

Trial List for Monday.

Thos. G. Smith,	Geo. Fertz,
Henry Buster,	W. S. Simpson,
William Casey,	John McDevil,
William H. Cook,	Christian Baker,
Anthony Schating,	William Wright,
Richard S. Wray,	William Flatz.
James Guest, et al.,	

Preparing for Spring.

Messrs. Hugus & Hacke, at their well known and popular dry goods house, corner Fifth avenue and Market street, have been in use and have in stock a full assortment of Black Silks of the most celebrated makes at lower prices than ever before offered. Ladies calling (something new in this market), and a full line of housekeeping goods, including Table Damasks, Napkins, Doyleys, &c., &c., &c. The stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to accommodate the tastes of all purchasers, whether wholesale or retail. Messrs. Hugus & Hacke's establishment has long been recognized as among the leading dry goods houses in the western country,—a reputation which has been attained as much by the character of the goods kept on hand, as by the enterprise of the firm. We know all purchasers will be satisfied with what they get at this store, corner Fifth avenue and Market streets.

Messrs. Garber & Williams (successors to Higby, Cust & Co.), 189 Liberty street, offer a *new shape* Stone China Dinner Ware, which they sell at a very low price. Call and see it.

The Departure of Winter.

The last week according to that veracious chronicler the almanac maker witnesses the departure of winter, and spring comes tripping in, promising biner skies, balmier airs, green fields, the blossoms and the flowers, and all that which tends to the enjoyment of the wayfaring gentleman, he, too, had got off this train. This party was a well known Louisville merchant. The lady, his wife. He had had some grave suspicions of his wife's fidelity, and went to Louisville to visit some friends at McKeesport. So she stated to her husband, but instead, had made the appointment with the gentleman above named. He is in business in Chicago, and was previously of Louisville, where he is well known. The husband in some manner had got wind of the intended journey, and concluded to follow on and see what he might see and abide results. The two gentlemen met, there was a word or two between them. The gist of it is this. "Who are you, sir? The gentleman addressed gave his name, "are you married?" "Pray why the question? I am." "Well, sir, I am this woman's husband, and you, sir, ought to value the chastity of another's wife as you value your own." The Lothario was nonplussed, the aggrieved husband had taken him unawares. The scene is simply indescribable. There was no boisterous encounter, no drawing of pistols or letting of blood. There were only two or three who witnessed the proceedings. The husband took his wife with him. They stopped over till the next train, and started for Louisville. The Chicago man "skilled off. There was a carriage at the depot engaged by the lady to take them to a well known hotel on Smithfield street, but the driver was somewhat disappointed, when he found he did not get his passengers. He hadn't been paid for the drive to the depot. It is hoped that the woman has learned a valuable lesson, and that the husband who was wronged will be forgiving. The third party will probably never forget this little episode.

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Go early to Library Hall this evening, if you want a seat to hear the Great Hutchinson Family.

BREVITIES,

....Very slippery yesterday.

....To-morrow first Sunday in Lent.

....Many falls on our streets yesterday.

....Common Council will hold a special meeting this afternoon.

....It will take $15,482.23 to pay the police force for their February services.

....Detective Joseph Cupples is quite sick, and is unable to attend the Bricel.ad murder trial.

....The Henry Lambert Lodge, I. O. O. F., will dedicate their new hall, at the corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening next.

....The carpenter shop of Joseph Myer, on Craig street, Soho, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss about two hundred dollars; fully insured.

....A little son of Mr. John Graft, living at No. 51 Rebecca street, Allegheny, broke his thigh yesterday by falling from a ladder. Dr. Johnston attended him.

....The Police and Fire Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the pay rolls for February. No other business of importance was transacted.

....A driver of an oyster wagon was seriously hurt, Thursday by falling out of his vehicle on Western avenue Allegheny and being run over. He was taken into a house and cared for.

....Mrs. Dean, an inmate of the Widows' Home in Allegheny, fell on Federal street in that city and injured herself so severely, that she had to be carried to her home. Dr. B. B. Smith attended her.

....Frederick Kalb slipped on Ohio street Allegheny Thursday evening, striking his head against a stone step. He was carried into Horne's saloon, where he was cared for. He is not dangerously hurt.

....Yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, petitions were filed for charters of incorporation of the Library Building and Loan Association No. 2, and the Sixth ward Building and Loan Association No. 2, both of Allegheny City.

....The Stockholders of the Tripartite Bridge Company held a meeting on Thursday, and resolved, by a vote of 6,650 shares to 340 shares to discontinue the project and give up their charter. The opposition of the coal exchange is the cause of this movement.

....Fire Marshal Butler has received an anonymous communication signed "Justice," in regard to the late fire at Bonnett's seed store, intimating that an investigation would reveal something interesting. The Alderman has adopted a rule about anonymous communications similar to that of newspapers, and thinks that the author's anxiety for "Justice" should induce him to send his real name.

....The National Convention, called to urge the adoption of a religious amendment in the Constitution, assembled at Cooper Institute, New York on the 25 inst., and was called to order by John Alexander Esq., A committee or permanent organization was appointed and Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of this city, was elected Permanent Chairman. Two hundred and twenty-six delegates were found present, representing fourteen States.

....A few weeks ago two little boys were arrested on Third avenue on charge of the larceny of some fruit, preserves &c., but they were soon discharged as it was learned that the boys had committed the thieft only to keep their two little sisters from absolute starvation. The father, who it seems is worth eight or ten thousand dollars, had gone from home, leaving the oldest boy to provide for the family as best he might. Yesterday the father returned and was brought before the Mayor, who desired him to pay for the stolen goods. This he refused to do, claiming that he had no money, but has done all that he can for his family. The matter will probably come before the Court, and efforts will be made to induce the man to provide for his children.

PETROLEUM.

Statistics Presented of Operations for the Year Past.

In an elaborate and carefully prepared resume of the operations in petroleum during the past year, we glean from the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, the following interesting statistics. It says:

In the producing districts of Pennsylvania development was not carried on quite so extensively as in the previous year, but it met with an extraordinary and almost unprecedented success, the production for the year having averaged over 2,000 barrels daily larger than the previous year. The quantities of oil in United States and Canadas reached the enormous figures of 7,394,600 barrels, or 20,271 barrels daily. The discoveries of the year and the extension of the producing districts have shown more clearly that petroleum is inexhaustable. In Pennsylvania very extensive new fields have been found, while in Canada and West Virginia the old territory has been considerably extended. In spite of the combinations to control the market and the struggles of the conflicting interests kept the trade in an